The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,424—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. GOA, 1,908 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, on SATURDAY, the 1st February 15 9, at 5 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, Palac Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from Intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., *Agents.*

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. To leave, on THURSDAY, the 6th February, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander W. Williamson, on MONDAY, the 3rd February, 1879, at 10 a. m. calling at Verswul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

The S. S. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turran, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 6th February 1879, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each Month,*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 210	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	—	230	60
Port Said	280	240	90
Jaffa	400	306	120
Beyrout	425	320	130
Cyprus	450	320	130
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	510	340	140
Marseilles	1200	340	145

Children under 2 years, free of charge: Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' Heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1879.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.

SEMIRAMIS, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.

ASSIRIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st April 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, and CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Portsmouth regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above-named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class Accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 4 p.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For rates and books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS BOOKED AS FOLLOWS:

FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL ..... 400 Rupees.
FROM LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY ..... 35 Guinees.

STEAMERS.

	Tons Reg.	N.H.P.		Tons Reg.	N.H.P.
ALPINE	2,200	250	CLAN LAMONT	2,000	250
FRASER	2,200	250	CLAN MURRAY	2,200	280
GORDON	2,200	250	CLAN STUART	2,200	280

THESE STEAMERS will shortly occupy the regular berth, with monthly sailings, increasing to a fortnightly service as the Steamers now being launched are completed.

The "Clan Line" Steamers are but t expressly for the Indian Trade. The Saloons and State Cabins are on deck and are both every requisite for comfort in tropical as well as in all climates. Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For freight and Passage apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (THE LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be for warded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on London.

Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in the Godown three days before the Steamer sails. All packages should be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co., Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship ESSEX, Captain Barrett, ARRIVED from LONDON, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING to our Office for inspection and counter-signature, also to PAY FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Barrett, Ship Essex.

ALWAYS ON HAND, AT P. GRANT AND SON'S,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS, AND MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

J. NEUBERG, 5, Meadow Street.

JUST TO HAND,
PER S. S. LOMBARDY,
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size.

The finest production of the Manillas, and Choicest Importation of the season.

Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at MANILLA.
"PRIMA PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS, Cavites.
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 1 CHEROOTS, Cavites.
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS, Cavites.
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 2 CHEROOTS, Cavites.
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 3 CIGARS, Cavites.
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200 Rs. 9.

NOTE.—5 per cent. discount allowed for cash *with* orders and *prompt payment* on all purchases aggregating Rs. 10 and upwards.

J. NEUBERG, 5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879.
— BANGALORE	2863	500	E. G. Stead	3rd Feb.
(s) MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	10th do.
— SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Barnes	17th do.
(s) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	24th do.
— VENETIA	2736	450	C. G. Perrins	3rd March
(s) MALWA	2953	450	P. S. Tomlin	11th do.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	17th do.
(s) MIRZAFORE	3763	600	A. Parish	24th do.
— CATHAY	2982	450	R. D. Dundas	31st do.
(s) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S Murray	7th April.
— TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	14th do.
(s) HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Reynoldson	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th January 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman	4th Feb. 1879
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	18th "
NIZAM	3725	450	A. E. Barlow	4th March "

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th January 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3733	500	N. Stewart	31st Jan. 1879.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	28th Feb. 1879
SIAM	3614	500	G. N. Rector	28th March.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	25th April.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	23rd May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th January 1879.

WANTED.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER for the Band 15th Regiment N. I. Apply, stating terms, etc., to the PRESIDENT, BAND COMMITTEE, 15th Regiment, N. I. Camp, Ahmedabad, 20th January 1879.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF HARDWARE AND FANCY GOODS.

On MONDAY next, the 3rd February, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms an invoice of hardware and fancy goods, just landed ex Baby's feeding bottles, wire-gauze dish cover, 30 and 36 inches iron safes, strain flasks, egg boilers, cork-screws, yarathan lamps, shirt studs and solitaires japanned toilet sets, japanned cash-boxes, shoe, clothes and hair brushes, musical bellows, electro-plated cruet-stands, butter-coolers, dessert and tea-spoons, opera glasses, concertinas, steel and gilt watch chains, watch glasses, table, knives, and carvers, Russenner steel tape measures, japanned tea trays and waiters, cruet stands, tea pipes, Britannia metal 3 gilt teapots, galvanized iron buckles, &c.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 3rd February, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms

10 Bales grey shirtings 81 lbs.
10 Cases T red chintz.
25 Tins printing ink.
19 Cases coloured and T red varoon.
5 Fire-proof closets 22 inches,
6 " " 24 "
6 " " 28 "
6 " " 30 "

By order of the Administrator General sundry effects of the late Mr. D. W. Martin, comprising telescopes, portmanteaus, wearing apparels and sundries.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 31st January 1879.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 1st February, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 English built C. spring buggy by Jones.
1 Powerful grey pegu poney.
1 Chestnut Arab horse goes in harness and saddle.

On TUESDAY, the 4th February, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome household furniture, comprising plated glass and porcelainware, a sympathetic grand square piano by Soundy and Co., dining table, whatnots, Madras pattern arm chairs, centre ottoman, conversation sofas, side tables, chiffoniers, dressing and washing tables, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., &c., the property of Captain A. B. Portman. Also the property of J. Warden, Esq.:

1 English built 4 seated open carriage with a pair of fast trotting young powerful Walers and harness.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view 4 days before the day of sale.

On MONDAY, the 10th February, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel, the valuable and handsome French-polished household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, one bay Arab horse, 2 Gujarat cows in calves, plants, &c., the property of J. H. Edwards, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 31st January 1879.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. S. SHRICRISHNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st Feb. at the premises at 4½ p. m., by order of mortgagee, Poorshotum Pootlajee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Anundchai, widow of the late Babool Arjoon, Ramjee, Baboojee and Mahadeo Baboojee.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground forming a portion of the land or cart commonly known as Kudwall Wadiy, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, situate in Girgaum, or the northern side of the Gamdavee Road, in the sub-district of Bhuleshwar, containing by admeasurement 136 65th square yards and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 329 and 344, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 46, and standing in the name of the said Ramjee Baboojee, is bounded as follows: on the east by the portion of the said Oart belonging to Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Pulloo, on the west by the property of the said Poorshotum Pootlajee, on the south by the property of Bhasker Bhawoo, and on the North by the property of Govind Narrayen, and which said houses and premises have been and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHOWPATTY.

Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the premises, at 4 p.m., TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, by order of mortgagee, Purshotum Putlajee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Hurrichand Morobs, deceased, and his heirs.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground in the cart, commonly called or known by the name of Bhelbhat, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house situate at Chowpatty Road, in the sub-district of Bhuleshwar, containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifteen square yards and seven-ninths of a square yard, and bounded as follows:—on the east by the house of Bhicoo Jugonathjee, on the west by the property of Wishwanath Atmaram, on the north by the public passage of the said cart, and on the south by the cart of Tulshaphur Dowlutgur, and which said premises are in the possession of the said Hurrichund Morobs, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 344.

SALE OF CORDIMUM.

Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p. m., at Mandvee Bunder, near Nursey Natha's Temple, by order of Moolanee Dhurmudass Samdass and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser—Thucker Gopaljee Poorshotum.

2 Buttee of Cordimum.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay 31st January 1879.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

AUCTION SALE OF OILMEN ST ORES, SODA MACHINE, &c. &c.

On MONDAY, the 3rd day of February 1879, and succeeding days sale commencing at 1-30 p.m., each day, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Jackeria Musjid, in an insolvent's shop by order of the official assignee, Hight Court, in re-Jooma Sakoor, an insolvent, the following:—

One soda-water machine by Hayward and Taylor, aerated-water bottles, old corks, empty jars and casks, copper utensils, &c. Various sorts of oilmenstores by different makers in tins, bottles, and cases, such as jam, marmalade, biscuits, crystalyzed fruits, confectioners, pickles, tart fruits, sauce, vinegar, caper, soap, butter, milk, cheese, oysters, lobsters, herringe, sardines, haddocks, oatmeal, tapioca, green peas, mushroom, asparagus, bi-cuits, powder, salad oil, castor oil, cod liver oil, patent meditine, sarsaparilla, toilet and nursery powder, lavender water, essence, toilet soaps, bar soaps, sanitas for toilet purposes, playing cards, cut tobacco, blacking, marking ink, spices, pyretic saline, cold cream, raisons, currants, candles, &c., &c.

Indian condiments such as assorted chutney, tart fruit, pickle, curry powder, arrow root, soap slabs, vinegar, empty bottles and tin, grinding stones, Mehta boxes, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co.

Bombay, 31st January 1879.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 SHARES.

BY order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Varjuvan Nurotumdas, Bomanjee Dosabhoy will sell by Public Auction at the share bazaar, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st instant at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned shares.

2 Shares of the National Spinning and Weaving Company.
1 Do. The Saliary Press Company, Limited.
1 Do. The Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Co pany.
1 Do. Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company.
1 Do. The Sind Press Company.

Terms of sale:—25 per cent. deposit money will be taken from the purchaser at the time of sale.

BOMONJEE DOSABHOY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAMMOTH PAVILION, CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

PROPRIETORS—Messrs. NORTON, HENNICKE AND KING.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF PROFESSOR HENNICKE AND THE FAMOUS MERRY-MAKERS, IN THE MOST MAGNIFICENT PAVILION EVER ERECTED IN BOMBAY, OPEN EVERY EVENING,

Commencing at 9 precisely.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Sofas and Chairs, Reserved	3 0
Second Class, Chairs	2 0
Third Class	1 0
Fourth Class	0 8

Reserved seats at SOUNDY and Co.

Business Manager—Mr. THOMAS KING.

N. B.—GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1st. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF COLONEL A. G. DAUBENY, COMMANDING THE 7th ROYAL FUSILIERS AND THE OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT.

ALSO ON VIEW FROM 7 TILL 11 P.M.

FATIMA, THE LAST LONDON SENSATION. ADMISSION—ANNAS 4.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer ASSIRIA, Captain Rocco, will sail as above on SATURDAY, the 1st February, 1879, at 10 a.m.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 a.m.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

NOTICE.

VERBAL OFFERS will be received on SATURDAY, the 1st February 1879, at 12 o'clock noon, for the SUPPLY of 300 sets of WARM CLOTHING, including BOOTS, country.

Further particulars can be had on application at this Office.

A. PHELPS, Lieut.-Col.,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 30th January 1879.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

ATTENTION is called to the following Bye-Law sanctioned by Government, 29th January 1879:—

"When a Car drawn by one horse has in it Twenty-five full "paying passengers the Company shall have the right to "refuse to receive any additional passenger on that Car, and it "shall be lawful for any servant of the Company to eject any "passenger beyond the abovementioned number who get into "or on such Car: and any such passenger shall, on prosecu-"tion by the Company, be liable to a fine not exceeding ten "rupees."

The servants of the Company have been instructed to insist upon the enforcement of the above Bye-Law.

Bombay, 30th January 1879.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી નીઉ ઇસટ ઇંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rupees Four per Share, in full for the half-year ending 30th September 1878, of Rs. (100) ONE HUNDRED per Share, is PAYABLE to the Registered Shareholders of this Company on and after the first day of January 1879, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. at the Registered Office, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By order of the Board of Directors,

MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 30th January 1879.

THE following ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS OPEN for SUBSCRIPTION from January 1st to December 1879:—

Mitchell's Maritime	Truth
Illustrated London News	Punch
Graphic	Home News
Queen's Newspaper	Overland Mail
Illustrated Sporting News	Fun
Mail, Tri-	Broad Arrow
Englishet	Bombay
Lancet	Illustrated Police News
Field	Rayno's Newspaper
News of the World	Will Weekly Budget
Saturday Review	Times (Weekly)

The above Papers also can be had by every Mail for cash.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

VALENTINES, VALENTINES.

THE above just received, of Comic and Humorous, of various Price.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE,

26, Meadow Street.

NOVELTIES IN VALENTINES AT FROM ANNAS FOUR TO Rs. 25, on sale at the several establishments of TREACHER AND Co., LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

REAL AMERICAN "SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

		Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner...per pack	Rs. 1	8	Rs. 1 12
" " ..., doz. packs	17	0	10 9
" " gilt edged ..., pack	1	12	2 0
" " ..., doz. packs	20	0	22 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.), BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DINNER SERVICES.

BEST STONEWARE, BLUE LINE.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED) have received direct from a LEADING STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY large supplies of this favourite pattern, an inspection of which they respectfully solicit.

			Cash	Credit.
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.
12	10 inch	Meat Plates	4 8	5 0
12	10 "	Soup do.	4 8	5 0
12	10 "	Hot Water Plates	24 0	27 0
12	8 "	Pudding do.	4 0	4 8
12	6 "	Cheese do.	3 0	3 8
1	18 "	Well Gravy Dish	7 8	8 8
1	20 "	Flat Dish	6 0	6 12
1	18 "	do.	4 0	4 12
1	16 "	do.	3 0	3 0
1	14 "	do.	2 4	2 8
2	12 "	do.	3 0	3 0
2	10 "	do.	2 4	2 8
1	16 "	Fish Drainer	3 0	3 8
1	9 "	Pie Dish	1 0	1 0
1	11 "	do.	1 8	1 12
1		Covered Soup Tureen and Stand.	9 0	10 0
2		do. Sauce do.	4 8	5 0
2		Vegetable Dishes	5 4	6 0
2		Side Dishes and Warmers	16 0	18 0
1		Salad Bowl	2 8	2 12
		Full Set as above	110 12	125 0

The above with gilt handles to covered Dishes.

At an additional cost of Cash Rs. 20-12; Credit 23.

USEFUL EXTRA PIECES.

	Cash	Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1 Cheese Dish without cover	2 4	2 8
1 Pair Steak Dishes and Warmers	16 0	18 0

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).
SHOW ROOMS.
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE

REGISTERED DRESSING BAG,

Which is so constructed that the fittings can be completely closed in when not required for use, thus adding the convenience of a useful Travelling Bag.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

In Morocco or Russia Leather. From Rs. 108 to Rs. 360.

FOR LADIES.

In Morocco or Russia Leather. From Rs. 100 to Rs. 450.

ALSO,

THE ACME BAG,

MOST USEFUL AND ELEGANT,

The fittings of which can be removed, thus forming an empty or fitted bag as may be required.

Gents, 16 by 9 by 13.
Ladies, 14½ by 8½ by 12.
Cash Rs. 148; Credit Rs. 165.

A large assortment of fitted

TRAVELLING & DRESSING BAGS,

Of various sizes and prices.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 200.

HAND TRAVELLING BAGS,

OPENING SQUARE AT TOP, WELL FINISHED, WITH GOOD SERVICEABLE LOCKS.

In Waterproof Canvas. From Rs. 138 to Rs. 25.

In Morocco and Russia. From Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 36.

GENTLEMEN'S COURIER & MONEY BAGS,

WITH THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, IN STRAPS AND LOCKS.

In Tan Canvas. From Rs. 7 to Rs. 12.

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IRON BOUND AND COVERED WITH STOUT JAPANNED CANVAS, VERY STRONG AND SERVICEABLE.

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WARRANTED SOLID LEATHER.
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IN PLAIN HIDE, BROWN TAN CANVAS, or BLACK LEATHER; is PERHAPS the MOST USEFUL and CONVENIENT TRAVELLING BAG MADE. Being Collapsible it goes into a small compass when not filled, and is light and strong.

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PLAYING CARDS,
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Fancy Angolas, Shepherd's Plaids	15 to 16
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Real White American Drill	4 0

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P

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 30TH JAN. 1879.

YESTERDAY'S commercial telegrams from home report no alteration in the quotation for Consols, but French Rentes have declined from 114 to 113¾. This decline is no doubt attributable to the threatened resignation of the President, but Rentes are still very high, and should political complications arise, we may look for a considerable drop in their value in Paris, and Consols would also probably be affected in London.

Enfaced Rupee Paper is ⅛ per cent. lower, being now quoted at Rs. 75¼ for Fours and Rs. 80¼ for fours-and-a-half. Exchange on India for 60 days' sight Bills remains at 1s. 7¾d.

The only alteration in the weekly quotations for Metals in London is a reduction of £1 per ton in that of Copper Braziers which are now quoted at £66, and in the General Produce Markets there are no changes whatever. The market for Coffee keeps steady as also are those for Linseed and Rapeseed.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were quiet but steady, and Cotton in Liverpool was dull with sales amounting to 8,000 bales, of which 500 only were Surats. The quotation for Mid. Orleans shows a decline of 1-16d. per lb., but those for Bombay descriptions are unchanged; they must, however, be taken almost as nominal, the quantity of Surats in Liverpool being scarcely sufficient to test the market. The American receipts continue on a scale which puts a large crop almost beyond question, and so long as American descriptions are plentiful, Surats will only be dealt in to a limited extent unless with a wider margin in values than now exists.

From New York yesterday's telegram still quotes Middling Uplands at 9¼ cents. per lb., and Futures for April shipment at 9.83. The receipts at the ports to date are as follows:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Wednesday's Receipts.....	25,000	28,000	18,000
Five days' "	116 000	112,000	97,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	2,704,000	2,275,000	2,252,000

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts on India in London yesterday the advertised sum of 40 lakhs of rupees (not £400,000 as telegraphed by Reuter) was offered and allotted as follows:—Rs. 28,30,000 to Calcutta, and Rs. 11,70,000 to Bombay, at an average of 1s. 7¾d. per rupee. Tenders at this rate received 19 per cent. of the amount applied for. As compared with that week the price obtained shows a decline of about 7-32 on Calcutta and ¼d. per Rupee on Bombay. Although lower rates were looked for the decline in specie in London was anticipated. Bar Silver has fallen from 50½d. to 50¼d. per oz., and the impression is gaining ground that the purchases of the metal effected in London last week were considerably in excess of present requirements in the East. The temporary tightness in our Money Market gave rise to a feeling of panic; large purchases of Silver followed, and the authorities apparently thinking that the time had at last arrived for placing their Council Drafts advantageously, have advertised the increased quantity of 15 lakhs now offered for sale next week. In the present state of our export trade a material decline in the rates of Sterling Exchange may consequently be looked for.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened at a decline of 3-16 to ¼ per Rupee on our closing quotations of yesterday, and with few bills making there were buyers for all February delivery on these terms.

For March and April delivery business has been reported during the day at 1s. 7¾d. and 1s. 7 15-16d. respectively for 4 months' sight credits. Telegrams for 6 months' sight Bank Bills at 1s. 7¾d. and business there appears to be rapidly closing for the season. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7¾ to 1s. 7 15-16d.	per Rs.
Do. 4 months' sight	1s. 7¾ to 1s. 7 15-16d.	"
Credits, "	1s. 7¾ "	"
Documents, "	1s. 7¾ "	"
Do. 6 "	1s. 7¾ "	"

In Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 1-16 per cent. premium, and 20 days' sight Bills at ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is decidedly steadier, and although buyers have not shown much increased activity, sellers hold for an advance of ¼ to ½. We quote Fours Rs. 94 and Fours-and-a-half Rs. 99½ to Rs. 99¾.

The SHARE MARKET has shown signs of increased depression in the values of Spinning and Weaving concerns, which are generally lower. Bank Shares are steady. Bombays are quoted at Rs. 880. In Land Companies Colabas have advanced to Rs. 900 and Worlis to Rs. 110. In Press Companies Berars have declined Rs. 5 and Mofussils Rs. 15 per share.

COTTON is still very quiet, and notwithstanding a further reduction of Re. 1 per candy in sellers' prices, buyers keep out of the Market. Supplies are still very small but are increasing in the Country Markets. We quote:—

Broach (Fine) (Feb. delv.)	Rs. 186	per Candy.
" (Good)	182	"
" (Fair)	178	"
Dhollera (Fine)	210	"
" (Good) (March delv.)	203	"
" (Fair)	194	"

Exchange and freights are unchanged.

GRAIN AND SEEDS.—The Market has been very quiet to-day, consignees continue to ask Dholera (April shipment for Liverpool, rates at 21-3-8. For forward loading the rates are 21-3-8 for all February and 21-7-6 per ton for March. For the Continent rates are steady. The Market of Jamnagar being fixed for Trieste at £1 12s. 9d. per ton, freight paid there at par. For Havre the rate is £1 7s. 9d. to £1 10s. per ton, and for Marseilles £1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. per ton, freight paid here at par. In sailing vessels rates are reported for March-April loading at

COALS unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	705 xd
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	880
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	640
National Bank of India.	37,333	625	£12-10	6 do	108

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—		50
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25	p.s.	20
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50	p.s.	900
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	65	p.	1,320
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2	p.ct	60
Bhowanagar M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40	p.s.	900
Bombay United	800	1,000	all	35	p.s*	750
Bombay Hosiery Co. Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15	p.s*	65
Broach Mills	1,200	100	all	10	p.s*	4
Colaba S. and W. Co. ...	900	1,000	all	25	p.s*	50
Coorla S. and W. Co. ...	1,000	1,000	all	30	p.s*	750
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30	p. s.	500
Dharamsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35	p.s*	430
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	400		..	385
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	40	p.s*	25
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20	p.s*	800
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	30	p.s.	760
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000			600
Jewraj Ballco Mills	750	1,000	all	35	p.s*	625
Khandelah Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	50	p.s*	775
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50	p.s*	550
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all		Nil	600
Madras U. Spinning ...	420	1,000	all	70	p.s*	1,150
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50		..	75
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25	p.s*	1,040
Manockjee Petitie Mowjee Spinning ...	2,500	1,000	all	40	p.s*	1,040
Hormusjee S. and W. Co.	2,000	3,000	..	..		175
Oriental S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	30	p.	650
Nerlad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	—		10
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	—		30
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	10	p.s*	17½
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25	p.s*	625
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75		925
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	25	p.s.	725
Soonderdas Spinning ..	680	1,000	all	75	p.s.	500
Do do. ...	500	1,000	250	125	p.s.	500
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20	p.s.	725
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25	p.s.	500

* For Share or the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	4,000	3,000	all	15	p.s* 800
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4	p. s. 110
Masagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20	p. s. 550
PortCanning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	15	p.s. 200

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	p.s.	1,725
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250	p. s.	3,000
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½	p.ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all			300
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld..	500	500	300	36	p. s.	190
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½	p. ct	48
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all		p. s.	15 xd
Prince of Wales Insurance Company..	250	8,000	1,000	75	p. s.	1,000
Thacker and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100			100
Thrasher and Co.	1,998	500	all	62½	p. s.	650
Vicaas Patent Bag Co.	3,000	250	all	p. ct		190

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BARQUE [illegible]NEY, 398 tons, Captain W.J. Forsyth, sailed yesterday for Karyab, in ballast.

THE S. S. ALVARADO, sailed yesterday for Bassein, Captain C. Darnell, in ballast.

THE S. S. YARM, 899 tons, Captain [illegible] Point, in ballast.

THE S. S. MULL, 548 tons, Captain [illegible] cargo.

yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a [illegible] sailed and 196 deck passengers.

THE S. S. OCEUS, 1,2 tons, Captain G. J. Ba[illegible] arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and one first class, and 325 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. ARSINIA, 713 ton, Captain T. P. Nalier, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers.—Surgeon Macartie, Mrs. S. A. Joseph and two infants, four native women, Mr. Nickolas Kavadias, Nawab Jan and Vujeedool Sab, and 54 deck passengers.

THE P AND O. Co.'S S. S. THIBET, 1,671 tons, Captain J. W. Terback, which arrived in harbour on the 29th inst. from Southampton, brought the English Mails, and the following cargo,—1,291 packages piecegoods, 85 cases oilmans tores, 4 cases boots, 138 casks beer, 86 packages papers, 25 cases clocks, 3 packages earthenware, 24 cases umbrellas, 28 packages earthenware, 24 cases window glass, 70 cases copper, 20 bundles and 9,012 bars iron, 265 cases candles 384 packages wine and spirit, 234 drums oil 27 packages color and paint, 1 box gold coins, 4 packages coffee and shells and many packages of merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
30	Oorun (s).....	Baker.....	Mandvee, Jan 28.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
30	Cumberland	Faquhart	Callao.
	Nenuphar	Souter	Cochin.
	Fanny	Forsyth	Akyab.
	Alverton (s).....	Darnell	Elephant Point.
	Yarm (s).....	Powell	Marseilles.
	Mula(s).....	Lawson	Cork and Cutch.
	Abyssinia (s)	Nailor	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The Steamer Bokhara, to China, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
26 Persian Empire.....Watson .....London, Oct 2.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 26.—Steamer City of Khios. Ship Silverhow.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zeal 25 s—10 [illegible] Thursday, Edulice B. [illegible] Tabbawalla.
Dee 27 s—100 kegs nails, 200 [illegible] Cama; 2 hogsheads port-wine, Sorabjee Cowasjee Commegar.
City of Baltimore s—100 kegs [illegible]ore, Moorajee Nathu.
Amanda s—58,347 bars and 1,660 bundles iron bar, Abdool Rahiman Sulley Mahamed.

FROM LONDON.

Assiria —3 cases lamps and 1 case false jewellery, Abdool Tyeb Rassamally; 25 bottles quicksilver, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.
Mirzapore s—54 quarter casks wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee and Co; 10 packages hardware, Eabhoy Tyebally; 1 package hardware, Esmail Dada; 3 cases glassware, Gangjee Poonja; 57 cases provisions and 2 cases cheese, Hajee Currim and Co.
Tenasserim s—2 cases glass vials, Abdool Cadur T Bushrey.
Blairgowrie s—220 packages oilmanstores, Surafally Heptoola, Japanese s—2 cases oilmanstores, R L Southern and Co.
Westfield s—5 casks vinegar, Allybhoy Goolamhoosein.
Strathleven s—7 packages toys and 1 case false jewelery, Esmail A Ramon.
Agra—20 cases gin, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Hindostan s—6 boxes claret, Anderson and Co.
Clain Fraser —7 casks white zinc paint, Rostomjee Sorabjee and Co.
Bokhara s—7 cases gold and silver lametta, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Assiria s—25 cases vermouth, Sorabjee Hormusjee Battlewalla.

FROM GENOA.

Assiria s—150 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons, 50 boxes china clay, H Pestonjee; 147 cases brandy, Sorabjee Hormusjee Battlewalla.
Arabia s—20 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Sumatra s—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Faune—50 boxes champagne, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

JANUARY 30.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cella s—56 cases and 2 hogsheads, claret and 4 cases champagne, Lang, Moir and Co.
Columbia s—12 cases oilmanstore, Heptoola Ahmedally.
Benarty s—100 boxes soap, A Shaik Adom; 25 boxes preserved provision, Mossabhoy Morwanjee and Co; 2 cases cotton thread, Esmail Abdool Rehman.

FROM LONDON.

Strathleven s—15 cases matches, Tyebally Sultanally.
Blairgowrie,—9 cases soap, Guiamally Jewanjee and Co; 30 barrels coal pitch and 5 runicis coal tar, Dawoodbhoy Sulleamjee.

FROM NANTES.

Assiria s—50 cases wine, C Grondona.

FROM GENOA.

Assiria s—15 cases brandy, Cowasjee Brothers.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Assiria s—100 cases brandy, B and A Hormusjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

European s—1844 cwts bones, Hudson and Co; 48 bales wool, Finlay, Scott and Co; 27 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 26 bales wool, Mashowjee Rooshord; 134 bales cotton, Forbes and Co; 28 bales wool, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 164 bales wool, D P Cumbatta; 204 cwts coir yarn, Treecomdass Lowjee; 82 bales hemp, Bhugwandass Pursotumdass; 30 bales wool, Davidas Nurotumdass.
Rydal Hall s—975 cwts linseed, Tudor and Co; 20 bales wool, Peel, Cassels and Co; 224 bales cotton, Ball Brothers; 80 Peel, Cassels and Co; 62 bales cotton, Shreebales cotton, A Blaschock and Co; 62 bales cotton, Shreecarson Coomzlail; 106 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussonjee; 104 cwts castor seed, W and A Graham and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 326 cwts myrabollams, Noormahamed Lutiff; 128 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Govindjee.

FOR LONDON.

Oribe—345 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Talub Arbee; 400 cwts myrabollams, Nurmahamed Lutiff.
Salado—281 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Talub Arbee; 12 bales hides and skins, Mahamedally Abdoola and Co; 25 cwts B horns, Ruzubally Allyruza.
Scotland s—49 bales hemp, George Teil and Co; 4674 cwts oilbanum, Joomabhoy Laljee; 61 cwts ginger, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 88 cwts ginger, Treecomdass Lowjee; 146 cwts sugar soft, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Rydall Hall s—80 cwts B horns, George Lockhart and Co; 150 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co; 600 cwts B horns, A Blaschock and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sicndia s—100 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Pollux s—100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lang, Muir and Co; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Bangalore s—200 bales cotton, A C Dady and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bangalore s—100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 50 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.
Pollux s—400 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 50 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Pollux s—37 boxes tea, Knoop and Co; 20 cwts turmeric, 20 bags cocoanuts, and 4 bales cotton, Hajee Mahamed Ebram and Mahamed Jaffer.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Goa s—200 bales cotton, Rahimtoolahboy Khayraz.

JANUARY 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

European s—15 bales rags, Nursey Khuttow; 148 bales cotton waste, Lalljee Mooljee; 26 bales wool, Nicholdass Thacurdass; 33 bales cotton, Premjee Waljee; 8 bales wool, Allerukia Mooljee.
Rydall Hall s—40 bales wool, Premjee Damodar; 250 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 26 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 67 bales cotton, Yullubdass Toolsidass; 291 bales cotton, Dinsaiber Ranchunder; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Oribe—57 cwts B horns, Sallaymahamed Goolamhoosein.
Scotland s—24 bags nutmegs and 89 cwts stick lac, Cumma Ramsalado—79 cwts coir rope, Bhanjee Purshotum.

FOR HAVRE.

Rydall Hall s—125 cwts linseed and 236 cwts rapeseed, Vinay and Co; 50 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assiria s—45 cwts gingellyseed, A Blaschock and Co.
Scindia s—13,599½ cwts lentil seed, Finlay Scott, and Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Pollux s—129 cwts coffee, A Blaschock and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Assiria s—600 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Pollux s—300 bales cotton, Lang, Muir and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pollux s—130 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 215 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Pollux s—52½ cwts turmeric, 18¼ cwts ginger, and 8 pots rosa oil, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Pollux s—1 pot rosa oil, H M Ebram and M Jaffer.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Goa s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 333 bale cotton, Framjeedass Luckmedass.

HIGH COURT.

[illegible] 31

[Before the Hon. the Chief JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MELVILL.]

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

382—Smith and F—Treeomdass Lowjee vs The British steamer Zanti—Jefferson and P.
383—Smith and F—Coovejee Lilladhur and another vs The British steamer Zante—Jefferson and P.
384—Smith and F—Hunsraj Bhugwandass vs The British steamer Zante—Jefferson and P.
386—Smith and F—Jaitha Furbohum vs The British steamer Zante—Jefferson and P.
385—Smith and F—Hurjeewan Lilladhur vs The British steamer Zante—Jefferson and P.
373—Jefferson and P—Mithibai vs Futtehalli Shaik Ahmed and another—Tyabjee and S.
376—Jefferson and P—Mithibai vs Muncherjee Cawasjee Davur and another—Smith and F.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

229-72—Shapurjee and T—Dwarkadass Lulloobhoy and others vs Hurribhoy Motiram—Tyabjee and S.
392-78—Lynch and T—Jaikissondass Nundram vs Hurm ookhroy Khetsidass and others—Shapurjee and T.
524-78—Shapurjee and T—Hurmookhroy Khetsidas and others vs Jaikisondass Nundram—Lynch and T.
371-78—Rimington H and C—Dayal Ludha vs Ramputtak Sumroy—Lynch and T.
452-78—Balkrishna and B—Bhagwandass Bhowanbhoy vs Kallianjee Jootha—Ardeshir and H.
539-76—Shapurjee and T—Lukhmidass Khimjee and another vs Manekvahoo and others—Rimington, H and C.
577-78—Nanu and H—Jamsetjee Limjeebhoy D vs Cowasjee Jeewajee—J C Cama.
322-78—Ardeshir and H—Kheroodin Bhawa Lambay and another vs Inshaw Bhicajee Khan and others—Lynch and T.
473-78—In person—Ramcurrin Kessowjee and others vs Keroba Govindjee and others—Craigie, L and O.
437-7.—Muljee and B—Gungabison Ramchaudur vs The G I P Railway—Hearn C and L.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY].

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

568-77—Moreshwur L—Lanebai vs Luxmibai—Prescot and W.
570-77—Moreshwur L Dhaklibai vs Luxmibai—Prescot and W.
600-78—Jefferson and P—Khajee Jewa vs John Fleming and others—Rimington, H and C and Shapurjee and T.
224-78—In person (a pauper) Soondrabai vs Bhugwandass Roopram and another—Lynch and T.
318-78—Balkrishna and B—(a pauper) Dhakli and others vs Hakma Lala and others—Rimington, H and C.
704-77—Shapurjee and T—Walbai vs Hurbam Nursey and others—Lynch and T.
754-77—Lynch and T—Chomakara Killoti Koonjee, &c., vs Memon Ebraim Commeovanee—Craigie, L and O.
491-78—Smith and T—Bezonjee Nowrojee Banjee vs Perozshai—Bulkrishna and B.
572-78—Bulkrishna and B—Perozbai vs Bezonjee Nowrojee Banjee—Smith and F.

(Before the Hon. Mr JUSTICE GREEN.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

541-78—Smith and F—Sadasew Atmaram and others vs Bhicoojee Succaram and another—H Bicknell—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 29.

Bayley, Major, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

JANUARY 30.

Faulkner, Col, Bombay Infantry, from Matheran.
Slater, Lieut, R E, on duty, from Kirkee.
Moore, Col, Comt Dept, on duty, from Kamptee.
Ward, Lieut, 8th The King's Regt, on sick leave, from Rawal Pindee.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 29.

Sharp, Major, 16th Regt, to join, to—Wickham, Captain, R A., to join, to Bangalore.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, January 30.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd January 1879.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Surgeon-Major H R MacDougall, Bombay Medical Establishment.

Major F Fayre, R A, Commissary of Ordnance, Allahabad, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Captain H S Shelly, 22nd Madras N I.

Major H S Elton, R M's 16th Madras N I, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Lieut-Colonel Van Heythuysen, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, First Class, having returned from leave is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, Second Class: Junior Officers acting in higher grades will revert to their proper places in the Department, with effect from 19th Jan.

The following extract from Station Orders by Colonel H H James, Commanding at Neemuch, dated 7th Jan is confirmed:—"In compliance with instructions issued from Divisional Head Quarters, Captain R H Dunning, Station Staff Officer, will perform the duties of Acting Executive Commissariat officer in addition to his own, taking over charge from Lieut J W Mercer, appointed Wing Officer, 6th N I, and ordered to proceed to Mhow. Lieut Mercer will proceed with as little delay as possible.—Captain Dunning takes charge of the Commissariat from the 6th January."

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Major Coles, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 9th N I.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years from 20th March next, or date of departure, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Major Anderson, Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey.

Captain H W J Senior, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Colonel Hogg, 12th N I, commanded the Belgaum District from the 11th to the 14th January 1879:—Colonel Hill, 14th N I, as assumed temporary command of the Belgaum District on the 15th Jan.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Col F Boone, Staff Corps.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made:—The Rev C Welford, MA, Chaplain of Belgaum, to officiate temporarily as Chaplain of Satara and Mahableshwar. The Rev T F Dale, MA, to do duty until further orders at Belgaum.

License to solemnize marriages is hereby given to the Rev J A Northrup, Minister, Methodist Episcopal Church, Poona, to the Rev W Bevan, Minister of the Irish Presbyterian Church, and to the Rev A C Grieve, Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland.

The Rev C Mills having completed ten years' service on, the 1st December 1878, is promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain from that date.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr E Cordeaux, Acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 27th instant.

Mr W H Crowe is appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh during the absence of Mr Cordeaux on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr H Batty is appointed to act as Senior Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona for the detached station of Sholapur during the absence of Mr Crowe, or until further orders.

The Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Batty to be also a Joint Sessions Judge at Sholapur for the disposal of such cases as the Sessions Judge of Poona may make over to him for trial.

Mr J L Warden, Third Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months from the 1st March next.

Surgeon W K Hatch is appointed to act as Professor of Pathology in the Grant Medical College until further orders.

The following appointments are made from the date of Dr F Kielhorn proceeding on ten months' furlough:—Rao Bahadur Keru Lakshman Chhatre to act (in the Second Grade) as Principal of the Deccan College. Mr F G Selby, B A, to act in the Third Grade, vice Mr Chhatre. Mr Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M A, to act (in the Fourth Grade) as Professor of Oriental Languages in the Deccan College. Mr Mahadev Moreshwar Kunte, B A, to act as Assistant Professor of Sanskrit in the Elphinstone College, vice Mr Bhandarkar. Mr Vaman Shivji Modak, B A, to act as Head Master, Poona High School, vice Mr Kunte.

Subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the period for which the Hon Col W C Anderson has been re-appointed Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Northern Division, for a further period of six months, from the 5th Feb 1879. Colonel Anderson will also, until further orders, carry on the duties of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Northern Division.

The Hon T C Hope, C S I, having returned to the Presidency on the 19th Dec the unexpired portion of his furlough, viz, from the 19th inst to 5th January 1879, is cancelled.

From the date of Mr A C Trevor assuming charge of his appointment as Acting Collector of Bombay, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments until further orders:—Mr H L Wright to act as Deputy Commissioner of Customs, P D. Mr W H Payne to act as Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Second Class. Mr Shapurji Jamasji Bhaunagri to act as Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Third Class.

Mr Jehangir Dosabhai Framji is to act as Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Kurrachee, from the date of his joining the appointment.

Mr C Gonne, Secretary to Government, Political, Secret, Judicial, and Educational Departments, is granted furlough to Europe for one year from the 3rd March. He is also granted subsidiary leave from the 15th February to 3rd March.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon Mr Nowshad Framji C S I, on Special Duty, with effect from 1st Feb to exercise all or any of the powers and duties conferred and imposed by the above named Act on a Collector.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has allowed Mr W B Mulock, C S, an extension of leave for one month on medical certificate.

Major G W Oldham, R E, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, is appointed to act as Consulting Engineer for Railways and Under Secretary, Railway Department, during Colonel Hancock's absence on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Subject to the sanction of the Government of India, Lieut H H Pilkington, R E, on return from Europe, is to act as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, vice Major G W Oldham, R E.

The following Notification of the Government of India, dated 15th Jan is republished:—Mr G R Smith, Accountant, Third Grade, Rajputana State Railway, is transferred to the Dhond and Manmad State Railway.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. SEXTON, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 30th January 1879.

1 The following promotion takes place in A Company from this date, viz.:—

Lance Corpl. W Thacker to be Corpl, vice Smith promoted.
Pte F Kinsman to be Lance Corpl, vice Thacker promoted.

By Order,
T. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjt.,
Bombay V. R. C.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 1.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL,

FAREWELL NIGHT
BENEFIT,

And last appearance of the charming and wonderful Actress and Songstress,

MISS ANNIE FIRMIN,
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

LAST NIGHT OF
MR. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH.

LAST NIGHT OF
MR. JOHN JACK,

Who will have the honour of appearing before the Public of Bombay in the following renowned representations:—
The splendid Comedy,
MY UNCLE'S WILL;
And the great quarrel scenes from Sheridan's ever-brilliant Comedy,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

TO CONCLUDE WITH EVER'S GREAT IRISH FARCE OF HANDY ANDY.

DURING THE EVENING THE CHARMING SONGSTRESS,
MISS ANNIE FIRMIN,
Will sing the favourite Ballad,
COMING THRO' THE RYE,
AND APPEAR IN SONGS AND DANCES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class	Rs. 3 0
Second do.	" 2 0
Third do.	" 1 0
Fourth do.	As. 8 0

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row, where the plan can be seen and seats secured, also at the doors of the Theatre on night of Performance.
Performance to commence at 9 o'clock p.m. precisely.
Carriages may be ordered for 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly useful for masticalion.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

THE GIBBS' MEMORIAL.

THE GIBBS' MEMORIAL COMMITTEE is prepared to receive from the Fellows of the University of Bombay, and from such of the Public as may be desirous of joining the memorial, SUBSCRIPTIONS to the GIBBS' MEMORIAL FUND.
The Honorary Secretaries to the Committee will be glad to supply a copy of the proceedings of the meeting of the Fellows of the University of Bombay, held on the 17th December last, to any gentleman who may intimate a wish to the Secretaries to that effect.
Contributions may be paid to the undersigned or at the Band of Bombay.

VISHVANATH N. MANDLIK,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
P. PETERSON,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

The Universary Library Rooms, 4th January 1879.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

BY permission of Colonel SEXTON, the SECOND ANNUAL BALL of the Corps will be held on FRIDAY, the 14th February, under the management of the following Committee:—

PRESIDENT.
Major the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY.
MEMBERS.

Capt. BAKER.
" HORE.
" CRAWFORD, Honorary Secretary.
" WEIR.
" FORBES.
" SCORGIE.
" WYER.
Lieut. DUNNE, Honorary Secretary.
" KEMP, Treasurer.

Volunteer, Single Ticket ..... Rs. 8
Volunteer and Two Ladies ..... " 10
Non-Volunteer, Single Ticket ..... " 10
Non-Volunteer and two Ladies ..... " 12
Extra Ladies' Ticket ..... " 4

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. KEMP & Co., SOUNDY & Co., TREACHER & Co., or from any member of the Committee.

W. M. TENNENT, Capt., } Joint
T. DUNNE, Lieut., } Secretaries.

The Town Hall has been kindly placed at the disposal of the Committee for the occasion.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTICING A DOMESTIC

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

NEWS FROM BAZAR.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 30.

A telegram from Bezar, dated 29th January, states that all the military combined manœuvres have been successful. The whole force assembled in the Bazar valley on Monday. The valley is deserted, the inhabitants having set fire to everything before leaving. There is frequent firing at the picquets at night. A reconnaissance to-day (Tuesday) to Bahar Pass, leading into the Bara valley, shows the country to be perfectly practicable for troops. There are about seven casualties up to date, including Lieut. Holmes, of the 45th Sikhs, wounded, but not dangerously.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Indian Telegraph.)

FRANCE.
RESIGNATION OF MARSHAL MACMAHON.

PARIS, JAN. 29.

Marshal MacMahon, by persisting in his refusal to acquiesce in the proposed changes in the army, has virtually resigned the Presidency. His formal resignation is expected to-morrow after the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies have passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry, thereby intimating their approval of the changes of Commanders of Army Corps.

A Congress of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies will then meet in order to elect a new President.

The following are named as probable candidates for the Presidency of the Republic, when made vacant by the resignation of Marshal MacMahon: M. Jules Grevy, at present President of the Chamber of Deputies, and Vice Admiral Pothuau, Minister of the Marine and Colonies.

PARIS, JAN. 30.

Marshal MacMahon has tendered his formal resignation of the Presidency of the Republic. A meeting of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies has been convoked for this evening.

The election of M. Grevy as President is considered a certainty.

THE INDIA OFFICE AND THE INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

The India Office has sent a letter to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to the effect that the Indian Government has decided to convene a Committee to discuss the reduction of the Indian Import duties and other questions relating to the present tariff.

Consols remain at 95⅞.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed unchanged. Sheets dull.

The Manchester Cotton Market has been dull.

Bar Dollars.....4s. 11d.

The Mauritius market has been quiet and steady.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight 1-7⅞

5 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 75¼

4½ per cent. do. 80½

3 per cent. Consols for account..... 95⅞

6 per cent. French Rentes 1872..... 113

Bar Silver ..... 50½d.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JAN. 30, 5 P.M.

Mail Steamer Zambesi, from Calcutta, and Mongolia, from China, arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	.....1s. 7½ to 5-16d.	per Re
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 7⅞ to 13-16d.	,,
Private, 30d.	...1s. 7⅞ ,,	,,
Documentary, 6 ,,	,, ...1s. 7 13-16d.	,,
Francs 3 ,,	,, ...2·08½d.	,,

LIEUT.-GENL. the Honourable Sir Edwin B. Johnson, K. C. B., C. I. E., who arrived by the last Mail steamer took his departure from Bombay for Calcutta by the Jubbulpore Mail train yesterday evening.

YESTERDAY afternoon H. E. General Warre, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, embarked on board the Indian Government steamer Dalhousie, under a salute due to his rank, bound for Karrachee, on a tour of inspection in Sind. His Excellency is accompanied by Colonel Justice, Military Secretary; Brigadier-General Burrows, Quartermaster General; Brigadier-General Brooke, Adjutant General, and Captain Spencer, A.D.C. Rear-Admiral Bythesea, Consulting Naval Officer to the Government of India, proceeded also in the same steamer on a tour of inspection in the Persian Gulf.

ADMIRAL CORBETT'S "At Home" on board the Euryalus on Wednesday was attended by a very large company of guests, the ship being quite crowded. The young people of course were attracted by the prospect of an afternoon dance, which is nowhere so pleasant as on board a man-of-war and their elders were interested in going over the new flagship, which is a far more formidable fighting ship, but does not apparently afford such comfortable and spacious quarters as the old Undaunted.

YESTERDAY evening the new Gymkhana at Malabar Hill was opened in the presence of a large assembly of ladies and gentlemen. By the kind permission of Admiral Corbett, the band of the Euryalus attended and played a selection of music during the evening. The new Gymkhana is not a rival to that in the Fort, but rather supplementary to it. It has been established to provide, first of all, a pleasant place of resort on the Hill for the European children who have hitherto had to wander about the roads when taken out for a walk; and, secondly, to provide an alternative to the long and at present inevitable drive to the Bandar for residents on Malabar Hill who want a little society and amusement in the evenings. A good piece of ground has been selected, adjoining Mr. Grant's compound, at the end of the Ridge, close to the Reservoir; and, in addition to a rink, lawn tennis, and badminton courts, and other ordinary appurtenances of a Gymkhana, merry-go-rounds, &c., have been provided for the children. The Governor has subscribed Rs. 50 to the Gymkhana, and promised to let his Band play there once a week or so, and the new institution also counts among its members the Commander-in-Chief, Sir M. Westropp, Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Kemball, Mr. Melvill, Mr. Brereton, Sir F. Souter, and other influential residents on the Hill.

IT appears from an official telegram published in the London papers that, so long ago as January 3, General Roberts announced to the Viceroy that Wali Mahomed, who has now come in, had written to him offering service. He had been placed under surveillance by Yakub Khan, but said he would endeavour to escape to Kurrum.

A TELEGRAM from Mandalay to the *Englishman* says,—"The Chief Minister has been degraded. Serious difficulties are anticipated owing to the influence over the young King of ambitious youngsters."

IN consequence, no doubt, of the narrow escape from poison of the native troops at Malta, the following addition has been made to the Bengal Army Regulations: "Medical officers are primarily responsible for the proper custody and use of medical stores, and it is their duty to take such measures as will prevent the possibility of mistake in their issue. When the hospital assistant cannot read English, the bottles must be labelled in the vernacular."

THE *Pioneer*—The new raid into the Bazar country was to be carried out by means of a considerable force under the command of General Maude, composed of the following troops:—From Jamrud, under Brigadier-General Blyth: D.A. R. A., 2 guns on elephants; 11 9th R. A., 2 guns Mountain Battery; 13th Lancers, 1 squadron; 5th Fusiliers, 300 men; 25th Foot, 300 men; Sappers, 50 men; 24th P. N. I., 350 men. From Ali Musjid, under Brigadier-General Appleyard; 11-9th R. A., 2 guns Mountain Battery; 51st Foot, 200 men; 2nd Goorkhas, 300 men; Mairwarra Battalion, 300 men. From Lundi Kotal, under Colonel Thompson, 6th N. I: 6th B. L. I., 300 men, to join General Appleyard in the Bazar Valley. From Daka and Basaule, under Brigadier-General Tytler: 27th P. N. I., 300 men; 45th Sikhs, 300 men; Rifle Brigade, 200 men; 17th Foot, 300 men; 4th Goorkhas, 300 men; 11-9th R. A., 2 guns Mountain Battery; 11th Bengal Lancers, 1 squadron. All this force was to be fully equipped in every way for field service. The object of this expedition is threefold: *first*, to obtain accurate information of the country, two survey parties accompanying the columns; *second* to punish certain villages which are known to have harboured thieves and stolen property: and *third*, to further convince the people of the Bazar Valley that we can't, any time, enter their country in force, and do as we like in it, according to circumstances. The third object was only partially gained in the last expedition.

THE writer of a Lahore letter to the *Statesman* says that Mrs. Gordon, who was recently murderously attacked by her *khitmatgur*, is reported to be out of danger, "she will, however, be seriously disfigured. Besides the gashes about her throat there is a large one from the mouth to the ear, another across her nose from one side of the face to the other, and one or two on her left cheek. Her hands are frightfully cut. In struggling with the man while he knelt on her chest, she firmly held down her chin, which he was then obliged to try and force up with his other hand; she grappled with the knife itself, and he drew the blade through her fingers. This happened repeatedly, and it is feared that she may lose the use of one hand. Her invalid sister is still very ill, and was, I hear, for some time quite out of her mind with nervous terror. The scoundrel himself is said to be getting better in hospital. He tried twice to tear the bandages and sewings of his wounds, but he is now attended day and night by policemen. He is a Pathan, but belongs to Bareilly, not to the frontier. I have told you that the cause of his attack was the accusation of theft of a rupee out of twenty which he had deposited on the mantel piece. Would you believe it, the remaining nineteen rupees, necessarily left on the mantelpiece when the assault and attempted suicide took place, were actually *stolen* from the room while it was supposed to be in charge of the police! This is most disgraceful."

THE same correspondent narrates the circumstances which attended the melancholy death of Surgeon-Major O'Donel, in charge of Military Medical Stores at Mean Meer. The writer says, "He was found in the morning lying dead in his bath-room, with his face under water in his tub. Life had been extinct some hours when the body was found, as it was perfectly cold and stiff. The servants went in as usual at an early hour in the morning, and were horrified to find their master lying in the position noted. They immediately pulled him up, but, finding him dead, gave the alarm to his assistant, Mr. Hamilton, also to Dr. Climo, and the other doctors in the station. Under the circumstances a *post mortem* was unnecessary; but a formal inquiry was instituted, and the facts bearing on his previous state of health, and unfortunate death, recorded. Some sad details were elicited. Dr. O'Donel had for some time been in a state of failing health. He had wished to retire, and had been on furlough at home, but was required to return to his duties and serve another year. He did so, and found himself in charge of perhaps the most important depot in the Punjab, in the midst of a confusing bustle and stir caused by the war to a degree unknown in his previous service. He became ill with diarrhœa, and finally dysentery, yet had no relief, but would work on from morning to evening, and far into the bitter cold night, striving to keep abreast of his work. In the midst of this sea of labour, a lot of stores, as I am informed, went astray, or became missing between Jhelum and Rawul Pindi. To any one who has like myself seen the block of traffic there, the confusion of invoices, the want of carriage, the rascality of the carriers, all complicated a thousand-fold by the red tape formalities of the Circumlocution Office, the loss or temporary disappearance will not seem a great matter; but Government determined to hang one to encourage the rest, and Dr. O'Donel was, I believe, fined a thousand rupees. That this was preying on his mind is undoubted, for on the evening before his death he showed himself anxious, in a somewhat eccentric way, to secure the straw-packing and have it tied up in bundles and stored to prevent fire or loss. He also mentioned to one of his own department, that he could scarcely sleep for thinking of "that straw." There is very little doubt that this was the last straw, if I may be allowed to adopt the proverb to such a melancholy occasion, which broke the camel's back. The verdict of the inquiry was to the effect that Dr. O'Donel had been for some time in a very weak state of health; that during the night he had risen to go into the bath-room; that on entering it during the cold of the night, he had either been seized with faintness or a fit, and having fallen forward, so that his face was submerged in the water of his tub, he was suffocated. He was buried with military honours."

THE *Pioneer*—The officers kicking their heels at the Jamrud camp have been struggling so desperately to get up some amusement, that they have actually succeeded in making a polo-ground. The country all round is a wilderness of stones, but four miles off a place has been found which just serves the required purpose. Large convoys, we hear, leave Jamrud daily, and the road to Ali Musjid has been much improved. "The camels," writes a private correspondent, "still continue to die daily, though not in such large numbers as hitherto. A number of the most weakly have been sent away to graze below Peshawar."

A MADRAS paper states that in the afternoon of Wednesday last, there was an unusual gathering of naval officials and others at the Madras Pier, to bid Mr. G. A. Ballard good-bye on his departure for England, per P. and O. Steamer Hindustan. A barge, cushioned with crimson, and having a tastefully decorated awning of crimson and white, pulled up at the pier steps precisely at 3-30 p.m., just as a pier carriage, conveying Mr. and Miss Ballard, and Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Thomas, came up. Here Mr. Ballard shook hands warmly with the native officials and many others. Three cheers were given as Mr. Ballard got into the barge, and three more cheers as it left the pier.

THE following sensible remarks by the *Indian Mirror* on the management of Joint Stock Companies in Calcutta are applicable to many similar enterprises in Bombay, but they will, we fear, be lost upon the class they are intended to reach and influence:—

> If the proprietor of a tea or indigo concern, or jute or cotton mill, could make 20 to 25 per cent. upon his total outlay, we fail to see why a body of proprietors engaged in the same industry should work at a loss, or be involved in debt. There are various causes to which the want of success of many of the existing Companies can be traced, but we shall only mention the two primary ones, viz., waste of capital in construction, and extravagance of expenditure in working. The former is now beyond all remedy, but the latter is susceptible of check, if the shareholders will only exert themselves. It is a noteworthy fact, that in those Companies which londly call for reform, the number of shareholders who possess any permanent interest in them is comparatively small, and the majority of holders of shares may be more properly designated as speculators, who are only waiting for an opportunity to sell out at a profit, and who do not even go to the expense of transferring the shares in their own names. This will account for the apathy and indifference, with which gross mismanagement and glaring misappropriation of funds, are allowed to pass. The result of this state of things has proved far from beneficial even to those who merely purchase shares with a view to make a profit on resale.

The *Statesman*, in quoting this paragraph from the *Mirror*, endeavours to emphasize this teaching by some excellent remarks of its own. The former paper says:—

> There are two distinct interests amongst the proprietary of the Joint Stock Companies of Calcutta. These are (1) the *bona fide* investor, and (2) the mere speculator. The *bona fide* investor is quite single-minded; all his desire is to see the Company will manage dividends fairly earned. The speculator, on the other hand, is to-day interested in *bulling* the shares, and to-morrow in *bearing* them. And the management of the Companies, unfortunately, is under the virtual control of this class. Being upon the spot, and having intimate business relations with the agents and directors of the Companies, it is they virtually, and not the *bona fide* shareholders, who manage the affairs of the Companies. Their interest in the matter is therefore of a peculiarly unusual and momentary. To-day they want the shares to go up, and to-morrow they will want them to go down. It is an unhealthy state of matters altogether. Under single-minded, economical, steady, business-like management, a management with which no private interests were conflicting from day to day, the results of their working would, we believe, be very different from what they now are. We are, of course, but reflecting what we hear said by men within the magic circle of the share market, many of whom are themselves weary of the intriguing, double-minded, manipulation of the Companies, by traffickers to whom the steady and successful prosecution of the industry concerned is altogether secondary to what daily profit they can make out of the ups and downs of the share list. If to know the disease is half the cure, some clear-sighted finance medico can perhaps point out the remedy.

According to a statement made by Keshub Chunder Sen in a lecture recently delivered by him, he had visits, shortly after he had entered his teens, from Christ, S. John Baptist, and St. Paul, and protesting that it was not in dreams, he disclosed to his audience the charges and commands he had received from his visitants. A correspondent, on reading this extraordinary confession, writes to a Calcutta paper as follows:—"Will you allow me to ask him through your paper—(1) why such a fact was kept a profound secret for so many long years? (2) why was it supressed on the many occasions on which the Baboo has addressed us directly on Christ and His teaching, and has placed Him on the same platform as Mahomet and Buddah? (3) why, again, was the very principle of a divine revelation so often preached against, in attempts to set up the light of Intuition, or 'Sahaj Gyan' as all in all? And why, after all the descriptions given of himself after those visits, was so much of idolatrous ceremony connived at on the occasion of the Cooch Behar marriage?"

INSTRUCTIONS have been received from the Imperial Military authorities to extend the defences of Colombo; provision will accordingly be made for the emplacement of six more guns of the most modern construction and of extremely long range. Of them it is now arranged that five shall be placed in a battery to be erected at the Mutwal point of the harbour, and one other gun in the southern extremity of the defences. The Royal Engineers, under the eye of Colonel Warren, are busily engaged in the construction of two of the new batteries on the most modern principles.

THE *Spectator*:—We notice the death of Sir James Matheson, remarkable as the second largest landed proprietor in the British Isles, and as a man who struggled to the top against difficulties of an unusual kind. Though a well-born man, he was compelled by his family circumstances to accept, at a very early age, a clerkship in Calcutta, and was dismissed by his employers as "too stupid even for trade." At the earnest request of the Baptist missionary, Dr. Marshman, who was interested in young Matheson's character, the firm agreed to give him a further trial of six months in their China branch. The incident woke up some latent power in Matheson; he made in China a splendid fortune, and returned to Scotland probably the richest subject in that kingdom. He purchased the island of Lewes, and resided there the greater part of his subsequent life, expending, it is said, nearly half-a-million for the benefit of his subjects, who, nevertheless, never took to him. There has been endless controversy about the fights between his factors and the islanders, but Sir James was, we believe, a thoroughly upright man, and a genuine philanthropist, spoiled by inability to understand how he could ever be wrong, when his intentions were so right.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 10.

OUR industrial disputes, never quite absent at the best of times, have broken out this week in an aggravated form and in an unexpected quarter. Some hundreds of guards and shunting porters on the Midland Railway have struck work against a reduction of a shilling a week in their wages, and an addition of six hours a week to their time. The most obnoxious part of the latter proposal is, that it takes the form of a payment by the "trip," not by the day or hour; the "trip" meaning an average number of hours calculated from the average of all trips, winter and summer. In the summer the trip arrangement is found to work in favour of the men, and they never thought of objecting to it then; it was only when the winter came with its unavoidably long delays on the lines that the men found the arrangements tell against them, and then they repudiated it. But as the directors had introduced the "trip" plan for the good of the company, and as an incentive to the men to work hard instead of dawdling, they naturally declined to keep just so much of the arrangement as suited the men's pleasure, and sacrifice the one part which turned the scale for the company's advantage. It is unfortunate for the Midland Company that the notice of reduction of wages came at this particular time, for the men would hardly have had the face to object to the trip system by itself, seeing they had already partially accepted it, but by coupling with it the deduction of a shilling a week they are in a position to make out a plausible case for the assertion that the shilling a week will really come to three or four shillings. In fact they are trying the old, familiar, but not discreditable trick of representing the "bloated capitalist" as engaged in an endeavour to cheat the honest, unsuspecting, and hard-working artisan out of his fair earnings by underhand means. Not to trouble you, however, with details, suffice it to say that the goods guards, being dissatisfied, struck work on Saturday night last, and have been followed by many shunting porters and others. It is feared that the guards of the passenger trains, and possibly even the signalmen and pointsmen, may follow, and as it is certain that their places could not be filled at once the result would be a most serious block in traffic. The only hope is, that before the worst of all consequences can follow a sufficient force of new hands will have been trained to carry on the ordinary service of the lines. This is the first serious strike which any railway has had to encounter since the Brighton one about ten years ago, and I daresay it will have an equally humiliating ending if only the directors will stand firm. The fear is, lest, with a half-yearly meeting in prospect, they may, in order to avoid a falling off in their traffic earnings, such as must follow two or three weeks of contention, and so agree too readily to a compromise. On the other hand, should the Midland Board reduce its refractory servants to submission, there is a strong probability that the other great trunk companies, such as the North Western and the Great Northern, will also propose a similar reduction, and that the entire railway servants of the United Kingdom, taking alarm, might then confederate for purposes of resistance. They would in this case secure a certain amount of sympathy from the public for a peculiar reason. One cause of the decline in dividends of the great companies is, that they have piled up too much capital in costly and comparatively unproductive branches and extensions. For this the servants of the railroads are certainly not to blame, yet it is they who would first feel the economies which a previously wasteful expenditure had rendered necessary. Doubtless the directors would reply that the shareholders had already borne their share of the cost in lower dividends, and that it was only fair the burden should be divided, and the servants as well as the proprietary take a share; but when the wages of the employés are cut down to barely subsistence point, much more sympathy would be accorded to them than to the shareholders, all of whom are capitalists in a small way.

Another bank failure was announced on Monday morning, that of Tweedy, Williams and Co., of Truro and Falmouth, better known as the Cornish Bank. This firm is 109 years old, and has long had a high reputation, but for the last twelve months this has been rather on the wane. Sir Frederick Martin Williams, the senior partner, a man of great reputed wealth, died a month or two back, and then unfavourable rumours were circulated which led to gradual withdrawals. To stop these the remaining partners issued a circular stating that a third of the capital which had stood in the name of the deceased would be replaced, and the bank would be in as strong a position as ever. Far from reassuring, this notice had the very opposite effect, and the drain continued on an increased scale. So on Saturday morning the doors were not opened and failure was admitted. It is now said that Sir Frederick Williams had overdrawn his account by £60,000 or so, that his landed property is strictly entailed and cannot be touched by the bank's creditors, and that his personal property will do little more than pay the claims upon it, in which case hardly anything would be left for outsiders. These speculations may all prove erroneous, but what is really important is, that such discussions greatly increase the distrust in country private bankers. Two have now failed, and in both cases the reputed wealth is found on being tested to be very much of a myth. The consequence is, that just as the confidence in the London banks is slowly reviving, the credit of private bankers in the provinces is diminishing. For the last few days a run has been in progress upon the branches of a well-known West of England bank, which has long occupied an excellent position. In this case, too, a partner died not many months ago (a very different person, however, from the Cornish baronet), and the notion seems to have got about that the firm's resources were being gradually exhausted. Hence the run, which, I am told, was at one place so persistent that the police had to be called in to preserve order among the crowd of timid depositors. It is devoutly to be hoped that this matter will blow over, for if the worst that has been apprehended were to happen a great shock would be given to what remains of credit in our midst. To show you how the contagion of distrust spreads let me also mention a curious circumstance. On Tuesday when the dividends on Consols were paid, it was observed that the number of personal applications for cash over the counter at the bank was unprecedentedly large, and the number of dividend warrants collected *through country bankers* proportionately reduced. The explanation simply is, that fundholders came from all parts of the country (300 or 400 miles distance, I believe,) to collect their own dividends rather than trust their bankers to collect them. When things have come to such a pass you will admit that the panic must have very deeply permeated the social stratum. Of course we must assume that the timid fundholders had either withdrawn their deposits at the banks in question, or had greatly reduced them, and seeing this we may have an idea how serious in amount the aggregate withdrawals must have been.

The Board of Trade returns for the month and year were published yesterday. They are, as was to be expected, very unfavourable; perhaps, indeed, they show British trade at the worst. There is a heavy decline in the exports and imports for December, and as that follows upon a similar movement all through the eleven months preceding the falling off in the year is necessarily considerable. The figures for December are as regards the exports, £14,661,029 against £15,977,799 in December 1877, and £15,269,520 in December 1876; for the year they are £200,569,204, and £198,893,065 and £192,804,334 in 1876, 1877, and 1878 respectively. These results are of course bad, yet there are elements of hope in them. Much of the decrease in the exports is represented by the gap which the failure of houses like Heugh, Balfour and Co. and Smith, Fleming and Co. has made in the Indian trade; a gap which it is to be supposed will be filled up in time by a better class of business. Again, the long continued fall in the quantities has been more than covered by the fall in values, and of course with every approach to cheapness, the probability of recovering lost markets is strengthened. Moreover, I need hardly say that a state of matters which is trying to the producer, is a paradise to the consumer; *he* does not object to cheapness, and the fact that what he wants to live upon is so cheap comparatively is an element in determining the future cost of labour, since a workman cannot say with truth that he is less able to live than he was before. As regards the export of cotton goods there is a heavy falling off to the East, and chiefly to Bengal, the result, I presume, of Heugh's failure. Piece goods figure for only 55,900,000 yards last month to Bengal against 87,000,000 yards in December 1877. To Bombay the falling off is less, being from 33,000,000 to 31,000,000 yards. These changes, however, must by-and-bye tell in the relief of glutted markets, and so far are wholly a gain.

The new P. and O. steamer, the Kaisar-i-Hind, has just made the fastest passage on record from Bombay to Suez. She left your port at 10 p.m. on December 16th, arrived at Aden at 2 30 a.m. on the 22nd, remained there 5 hours and 20 minutes; in the Red Sea encountered strong head winds and unfavourable weather, but arrived at Suez on the 26th at 4-5 p.m., having made the passage in 9 days and 12 hours. The mails were landed and sent on to Alexandria by rail, put on board the Surat which left for Brindisi on the 27th at 4-5 p.m. and arrived there on the 30 h at 8 30 p.m., having run 826 miles in 76 hours. The mails left Brindisi at 10 p.m. same day for London, and were delivered by first delivery on the morning of Thursday, the 2nd instant. Thus the time occupied between Bombay and London was 16 days 12 hours. This is, I take it, an extraordinary passage, and shows what the Company can do when it gets fair play. The Kaisar-i-Hind left Port Said at noon on December 29th, having been detained in the Canal 36 hours, and arrived at Southampton yesterday at 7-30 p. m., having made the entire passage from Bombay to Southampton in 23 days 19 hours. The engines of this vessel are of 700 horse power nominal, and in her trial trip last August she realised a speed of 15½ knots. Considering how severely our old friend the P. and O. is criticised if a delay of a few minutes occurs after contract time, I think it is only fair this exploit of the Kaisar-i-Hind should be duly chronicled.

Two new Atlantic cables are to be laid soon if the French and British investing public are foolish enough to provide the money, the projector being the well known Normandy cotton spinner, Pauyer-Quertier, the same who was once M. Thiers' Finance Minister, a burly, astute politician and able statesman, though hitherto more successful in guiding the national finances than his own. The total capital of this concern, the prospectus of which has been issued in Paris to-day, is 52,000,000 francs, £2,080,000, but as the cables should not cost more than £1,500,000, above half a million sterling will be left for division among concessionaires and contractors. As three Paris finance companies have underwritten the capital or most of it, a large surplus is naturally needed to pay the commissions, &c. But, of course, to a private subscriber the question is, how can an enterprise and yield any profit? The existing cables are at a discount of 45 per cent. in the market, yet the French are asked to pay par value per share in a concern not yet started, and certain to encounter strenuous competition from the first from existing companies! The intention is to lay the two cables from both countries, the French one from Brest to Cape Cod, the English from Lands End to Nova Scotia, both touching at St. Pierre. The best of the joke is, that the patriotic feelings of the French are to be appealed to subscribe for cables made by a *German*, Siemens, constructor of the Indo-European line through Russia.

BOMBAY.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.—The next lecture of this series will be delivered in the Lecture Room, University Library, to-day, at 5-15 p. m. Subject—Hebrew and other Semitic Languages. Lecturer, E. Rehatsek, M. C. E. The lectures are open to the public.

BOMBAY MISSIONARY CONFERENCE meeting this evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. Music and addresses. All invited.

THE quantity of wheat shipped from ports in Sind to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of December was 1,566 cwts., valued at Rs. 8,421.

FERRY LAND AND PIER COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of this company was held yesterday for the purpose of cancelling the special resolution appointing Nursey Kessowjee secretary and treasurer of the company, and to appoint another secretary in his place. Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit presided, an opinion of the company's solicitor, taken by the directors, was read, from which it appeared that Nursey Kessowjee having left Bombay without the permission of the board and ceased to carry on his office, the directors had the power to dismiss him. Resolutions were passed cancelling Nursey Kessowjee's appointment and appoiting Mr. E. G. Cabral in his stead.

BALVANTRAO RAMCHANDRA, late larkun in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Pen, in the Thana District, having been dismissed from his appointment, is declared ineligible for re-employment in any capacity in the service of Government.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF PROPETY.—Rahmoodeen Hunna, a tindal of a boat, was yesterday adjudged guilty by Mr. F. Cooper of misappropriating two umbrellas, the property of Dinmanah Basker and Luxmon Pandoo, and was fined Rs. 20.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Poonja NoorMahomed, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing a jacket, and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Th prisoner was also convicted on a second charge of committing an assault on the person of Matoorakur Sondun, and was sentenced to a further term of two months' rigorous imprisonment.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 20th January was Rs. 60,06,415, of silver received during the week Rs. 20,64,272, thesum of Rs. 6,00,315 in new coin was paid during the wek; the balance left was Rs. 74,70,372. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 58,19,759 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—By an accient which happened on Wednesday evening at Shahaad station, on the Nizam's State Railway, Mr. Rstomjee Merwanjee, a brother of Mr. Jamsetjee Merwajee, coal merchant of Bombay, met with his death under very distressing circumstances. It appears that the deceased, who was in charge of the engine of a train under an erroneous impression that a collision was imminent, jumped down, and was crushed to deat under the wheels. The deceased had been employed in the G. I. P. Railway for upwards of fifteen years and joined H. H. the Nizam's Railway only six weks ago. The body was carried in to Secunderaba, where funeral rites were administered according to the Parsee religion under the management of Mr. Cheney, the well-known shopkeeper of that city. Morning tributes were also performed in Bombay by the brothers of the deceased.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The otal number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 28th January, was 480, being 39 more than in the previous week, 48 less than the total o the week ending 29th January 1878, and 44 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 281 birhs were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 29·54. There were 151 deaths from remitted fever, being 13 more than in the previous week and 39 less than in the same period last year. There were 6 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 9 for the week previous. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentry were last week 47, 22 and 35, respectively, as compared with 32, 28, and 30 last year.

SUMMARY SUITS.—At the High Court yesterday, two summary suits brought by Messrs. Bonn, Ashley and Co. were heard before Mr. Justice Bayley. The first of them was brought against Dawjee Govindjee and others, by whom plaintiffs advanced Rs. 5,000 on two promissory notes dated 5th and 16 h December last respectively, payable in demand. Mr. Carnegy, instructed by Messrs. Crawjis, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs. The four gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 5,600, with interest and costs Rs. 270. In the second case, the plaintiffs sought to recover Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 3,750 advanced to Lillubhai Govindjee and others on the 22nd and 26 h November last respectively on two promissory notes payable on demand. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by the same solicitors, appeared for the plaintiffs His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 7,750, with interest and costs Rs. 270. It was mentioned that the defendants in both cases had been adjudicated insolvents.

GOLF MATCH.

A TOURNAMENT will be played on the links of the Royal Bombay Golf Club on the morning of the 11th and 12th February, to compete for a challenge cup value Rupees 250, presented by the Bombay Gymkhana and the Gymkhana Committee present their silver medal to the winner of the cup. The contest will be open to the members of the Bombay Gymkhana, Commissioned officers of the Army and Navy, members of the Civil Service, members of any Indian Golf Club, and of the following clubs:—Byculla, Bombay, Bengal, United Service, Madras, Western India, Sind and Allahabad. Entrances may be made up to 9th February 1879.

WINDING UP OF NURSEY KESSOWJEE'S MILLS.

MR. JUSTICE GREEN sat in chambers at the High Court yesterday to consider the appointment of official liquidators in the matter of the winding up under the orders of the Court of the four spinning and weaving companies—New Fleming, New Alexandra, Colaba, and Nursey—to which Nursey Kessowjee was secretary, treasurer, and agent.

Mr. Latham said he appeared for the following petitioners. In the case of the New Fleming Company, for Vullubram Heemchund and others, representing Rs. 74,000; in the case of the New Alexandra Company, for Trecumjee Mooljee and others, representing Rs. 37,000; in the case of the Colaba Company for Ranjee Orashaa and others, representing Rs. 61,000; and in the case of the Nursey Company for Manor Hurkha and others, representing Rs. 78,500.

Mr. Macpherson said he appeared in all four cases for the petitioners Hajee Tyeb Hajee Rahimtoola and others. He also appeared in the case of the New Fleming Company, for contributories Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit and 15 others, representing 1,338 Rs. 500 shares and 454 Rs. 250 shares; in the case of the New Alexandra Company, for 12 shareholders representing 1,000 shares, in the case of Colaba Company for shareholders representing 17 shares; and in the case of the Nursey Company, for shareholders representing 81 shares. The learned counsel further stated that he appeared in the case of the Colaba Company, for the Company.

The Advocate General (Mr. Marriott)—I appear in the case of the New Fleming Co. 47 creditors, Rutton ey Poonsey and others, aggregating Rs. 4,48,000 (including the petitioners for whom Mr. Macpherson appears, he appearing for them as petitioners while I appear for them as creditors); in the case of the New Alexandra Co., for Rutonsey Poonsey and other creditors, aggregating Rs. 2,92,000; in the case of the Colaba Co., for Rutonsey Poonsey and other creditors, aggregating Rs. 2,65,000; in the case of the Nursey Co., for Rutonsey Poonsey and other creditors, aggregating Rs. 2,32,000.

Mr. Budrodin Tyabjee.—In the case of the New Fleming Co., I appear for Harriprasad Suntookram and Naranjee Shamjee, who hold 424 whole shares and 2½ half shares; in the case of the New Alexandra Co., for the same parties, who hold 375 shares in this Co.; in the case of the Colaba Co., for Harriprasad Suntookram alone, who holds 189 shares; and in the case of the Nursey Co., for Naranjee Shamjee alone, who holds one share in his own and is empowered by a number of other shareholders to represent their interests.

Mr. Lang—I appear in all four cases for the Bank of Bombay who are creditors of all four companies, in three cases to the extent of three lakhs each, and in the case of the New Fleming Co., Rs. 3,59,000, making 12½ lakhs altogether.

Mr. Inverarity—I appear for certain creditors and shareholders. In the case of the New Fleming Co. I appear for two sets of creditors, first Jewjee Veerjee and 13 others, representing Rs. 1,15,150; second, for Dr. Sidney Smith and two others, representing in round numbers Rs. 2,17,500. In the same matter I appear also for Beg Mahomed and 8 other shareholders, holding 444 shares. In the case of the New Alexandra Company, I appear for Jewjee Veerjee and 5 other creditors, representing Rs. 22,540; for Dr. Sidney Smith and one other creditor, representing Rs. 3,3869, and for Purmanund Moolchund and 3 other shareholders, holding 38 shares. In the case of the Colaba Co. I appear for Jewjee Veerjee and 6 other creditors, representing Rs. 37,460; for Dr. Sidney Smith, a creditor for Rs. 50,000; and for Dhunjee Cassidas and three other shareholders, holding 10 shares. In the case of the Nursey Co. I appear for Jewjee Veerjee and 9 other creditors, representing Rs. 55,800; for Dr. Sidney Smith and two other creditors, representing Rs. 1,13,000; and for Beg Mahomed and 11 other shareholders, holding 207 shares.

Mr. Little, solicitor.—I appear on behalf of Cowasjee Rustomjee Shroff and 8 other shareholders of the Colaba Co.

Mr. Rimington, solicitor.—I appear for the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in the cases of the Colaba and Nursey Companies.

The Judge called on the parties to state the names of the persons nominated for the post of official liquidators, and point out what affidavits had been filed in support of and in position to particular nominees. He did not wish to have the matter hung, but would look over them himself.

Mr. Latham said his clients did not ask the Court to appoint the same set of liquidators to wind up the whole four companies, because there might be cross claims between them. In the case of the New Fleming Co., he had to propose Mr. C. W. L. Jackson and Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee; in the case of the New Alexandra Co., Mr. Michael DeQuadros, Mr. Pherozesha Merwanjee Mehta, and Mr. Henry Randal Cormack (in this case three names were proposed in order to allow his Lordship, if he should think fit, nominating one Native and one European); in the case of the Colaba Company, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff; and in the case of the Nursey Company, Mr. Cormack and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee. With regard to the nomination to be paid to the liquidators he suggested a division of 1 per cent. of amounts realised.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of the Bank of Bombay, proposed Mr. Cormack and Mr. Kittredge, in all four cases, at a commission of one per cent.

Mr. Inverarity said on behalf of Jewjee Veerjee and others, the first set of creditors for whom he appeared, he was instructed to support the names mentioned by Mr. Latham in each case. On behalf of Dr. Sidney Smith and others, the second set of creditors for whom he appeared, he proposed two liquidators—Mr. Jackson and Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee—for all the four cases. Further, on behalf of Dr. Sidney Smith, he stated that in the event of the Court not considering either of the two named fit persons to be appointed, that gentleman was in favour of Mr. Michael DeQuadros being appointed; and he protested against any one connected with the Company which might allow to creditors who appeared going to the Advocate General's clients, on the ground that they appeared both as petitioners and creditors.

Mr. Tyabjee supported Mr. Latham's proposals, but named as the second nominee the gentleman to select from, viz.:—Messrs. Manockjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Hormusjee Nowrojee Sukhatwalla, Pherozesha Merwanjee Mehta, Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff, Cumrodin Tyabjee, and Mahomedbhoy Joosjee.

Mr. Macpherson said that on behalf of Hajee Tyeb Hajee Rahimtoola, he was instructed to say that they considered it would be advantageous to have one body of three liquidators to wind up all the four companies, because by that means the interests of all four would work harmoniously without any rivalry. There was not the least ground, as he was instructed, for supposing that there was any danger of cross claims arising. No affidavits for the kind was filed in any affidavit, and he was instructed that there was no ground for the suggestion. And if there were likely to be cross claims, he was instructed that that would be rather an additional reason for the course his clients

this Council does not consent to the Municipal Commissioner's proposal as now placed before it, and deems it advisable, considering all the circumstances, to give its consent to the tender of Nagoo Syajee and Co. for the construction of the drainage works." Gentlemen, my present remarks I have confined to only the financial aspect of the question, and I will not here repeat my views on other points, as you have already heard them at 1-ngth at former meetings.

The Hon. Dossabhoy Framjee—The consent of the Council is not asked.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—It is absolutely required by the law.

Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik seconded Mr. Rugoonath Khote's amendment. He said it could not be said that this matter had not been discussed (laughter); but some good had come out of the discussion, in that they had saved more than a lakh of rupees.

Mr. Kirkham—We have not saved any money.

Rao Saheb Mandlik said if they had sanctioned Rs. 14,14,000, whereas now they were only asked to sanction Rs. 12,36,000, it appeared to him the balance would have been thrown away. It looked to him like a saving, whether it was called by that name, or was styled a revision, or anything else. The first question suggested by this reduction of the figures was—did it, except to a certain extent, remove the disparity between the different tenders? He could not see that the disparity was lessened to any considerable extent; and that being the case, and remembering that they were simply at the beginning of the drainage works, he supported the amendment, first because it would save more than Rs. 2,50,000, and secondly, because he could not see a chance of their carrying out the drainage works if they started with the probability of an excess on the first portion. The question for the Council was to what were they to give their consent under Section 56 of the Municipal Act. There were four tenders before them, they had taken the opinion of their Consulting Engineer upon different points on which they had found it necessary to consult him, and all they had to do now, he humbly submitted, was to decide which tender they should give their consent to. Mr. Kirkham said a constitutional question was raised. Perhaps that was so, but if soit was a matter for the Legislature, but not for the Town Council. But when it was said they could only do a certain thing and nothing else, or there might be a dead lock, he submitted that if they were to give their votes simply in view of a dead lock or no dead lock, then they would be giving their votes fearing the consequences rather than taking into account the merits of the question. For his own part, much as he should regret a dead lock, such as counsel had hinted in his opinion, he should say if a question was placed before him for his vote, he ought to vote on the merits of that question alone; and he thought it would have been better if the present matter had been laid before the Council without any question being raised as to what would be done in the event of a certain ulterior conclusion being arrived at. He regretted exceedingly to have to make this remark, but speaking for himself, he certainly did not like to be told that he must vote on a certain question in a certain way, otherwise a constitutional difficulty would arise. If a constitutional difficulty must arise, he was sorry, but by the Act they were appointed custodians of the Municipal purse, and they ought to give their best consideration to the question on its merits. (Hear, hear). They of course paid all possible deference to the opinions of those whose duty it was to give them advice on the subject, but if the decision of giving or withholding their consent remained with them, he submitted that they ought to make up their minds independently. Having given all the thought he could give to the matter, he did not see his way except to support Mr Khote's amendment.

The Hon. Dossabhoy Framjee—In order to narrow the discussion, I think it would be well now to hear Mr. Walton, who is prepared to state that the scheme as prepared by him is not financially impracticable in the event of the contract being given to Messrs. Glover and Co., but rather that it is quite practicable, and will leave something to the good.

Sir F. Souter—Mr. Dossabhoy has taken the words out of my mouth. From what Mr. Khote said, it would appear that we are not in a position, even with this reduction of amounts, to consent to the tender of Messrs. Glover and Co., and I think before we go any further that point should be cleared up.

Mr. Rienzi Walton (Executive Engineer)—Well, sir, I have given so many explanations to the Town Council in reference to the Drainage question that very little remains for me now to say, further than to do my best to show that there is no misunderstanding, or some inaccuracy, in the idea that to give the contract to Messrs. Glover and Co. at the rates is financially impracticable. In order to explain the matter tersely, without adopting any unnecessary words, I will refer the Council first of all to the original estimate which went up to the Corporation at the meeting of the 27th August last year. That estimate has been circulated to members of the Council, and I think there are several copies on the table at present. The total of the estimate was Rs. 16,90,000. The value of this estimate at the present moment is that it shows exactly what was proposed to be done for the 17 lakhs of rupees. You will observe that it was proposed to carry out the whole of A and B contracts, and it was also proposed to construct a portion of the outfall. The amount of the 17 lakhs apportioned to the outfall was Rs. 1,80,000 only. In order that it may not be supposed the amount put down in this estimate included the whole outfall works, I ought to have referred the Council to the estimates submitted by me and published in the Report of the Drainage Commission. There, you will find the total outfall works put down at Rs. 3,75,000 in round numbers. In the estimate that I put forward at the meeting of the Corporation on the 27th August last, you will see I have restricted the portion of the grant intended to be spent on the outfall works to Rs. 1,80,000. Colonel Hancock, when speaking of the inconveniences to which we should probably be put in carrying out a only a portion of the scheme, reminded the Corporation that for 17 lakhs the outfall could not be completed, and the nuisance of the discharge on the foreshore would continue as heretofore. He said also that we should have to keep two pumping stations going. It is therefore perfectly clear that this estimate of Rs. 16,90,000 was intended to include the cost of only a portion of the outfall works, viz:—the erection of a temporary house and the placing of engines there, at a cost of Rs. 1,80,000. Mr. Rugoonath Khote has mentioned that I recommended the outfall works should be carried out at once in their entirety, and pointed out that it was very important that this should be done. (Hear, hear.) I hold the same opinion still, but at the same time, if it is done, there is no doubt about it, you cannot carry out the whole of B contract also at the maximum tendered rates, so as to bring the whole within the 17 lakhs. That, however, is beside the question altogether; it is introducing work which was not intended to be done out of the 17 lakhs at all. The work that was intended to be done with the 17 lakhs was to carry out contracts A & B and a portion of the pumping station: and I can show you that at the maximum tendered rates that can be done. The amount of the grant is 17 lakhs of rupees. There has been expended on establishment, instruments, materials, &c., Rs. 13,175; expended on work Rs. 7,372; preliminary Bank charges and other charges on the loan—Rs. 66,638 on the 27 lakhs loan, which will give for the two-thirds, or Rs. 44,425; and two years' establishment Rs. 1,38,400, which gives a total of Rs. 2,03,372. To that I have to add contingencies, Rs. 70,000, which makes a total to be deducted from the 17 lakhs of Rs. 2,73,372, leaving a balance of Rs. 14,26,628. From that again, I have deducted Rs. 1,80,000, to erect a building and purchase and fit engines and pumps in order to pump the sewage into the present channels. We have then left Rs. 12,46,628 available for carrying out contract-A and B. The maximum tender for A is Rs. 6,26,514, which leaves Rs. 6,20,114 still available for B; and the maximum tender for B is Rs. 6,10,106, which leaves Rs. 10,008 to go to contingencies.

The Commissioner—And you have allowed for establishment for two years.

Mr. Walton—Yes, and the extra Rs. 10,000 will make Rs. 80,000 for contingencies. From this statement it will be seen there is an answer to the charge that at Messrs. Glover & Co.'s tendered rates the work is financially impracticable. The work can be done for the money; the tender is within the grant, and all that we proposed to do under the 17 lakhs estimate can be done in its entirety. The whole of B can be carried out and the whole of A, and the pumping station as far as it was originally intended. The Rao Saheb, in alluding to the pumps, mentioned that the discussion has led to a saving of more than a lakh of rupees. I should point out what is perhaps not known, but ought to be, that these contracts are not lump sum contracts, but schedule rate contracts, and a lump sum is merely given as an approximate guide to what the total of the contract will be. Whether the revisions were made now or, as they usually are, after the works had been started, it would be exactly the same in the end. The contractor would only be paid for work done as per measurement.

Mr. R. N. Khote said—Now that Mr. Walton has endeavoured to show in refutation of what I have advanced that under the reduced figure of Messrs. Glover and Co.'s tender he thinks that the whole work as originally contemplated can be overtaken with the funds voted by the Corporation, I will try to review the position, although I admit that in the original estimate made by him he has put down Rs. 1,80,000 for the outfall at Worli, he has since changed his mind, and he tells us that he had to do so under Col. Hancock's advice (and no advice could be more valuable), and he has estimated the cost of the outfall of the necessary full dimensions at Rs. 3,50,000, and there is any amount of documentary evidence on the point that he fully expected to complete this whole work within the grant of the 17 lakhs. Mr. Walton has himself told us that the estimates he had prepared for the Corporation were prepared in a very rough way. He had then made no surveys and taken no levels. Admitting all this let us see what he has done after these surveys were made and these levels were taken. He has prepared this book in my hand, styled the "Sewerage of Bombay," in which he has given (1) articles of agreement, (2) specification, (3) bills of quantities, (4) schedule of rates, (5) form of tender. On the strength of this book tenders were invited and we were told that Messrs. Glover and Co. had tendered for the D section also, and at schedule rates the amount was Rs. 3,50,000. The whole work, therefore, under sections A, B and D seems to have been intended to be completed with the 17 lakhs. Up to the moment the tenders were received he apparently expected to keep within that figure and to finish D section in its entirety costing Rs. 3,50,000. Well, if it be said that I am wrong, and that the outfall was so far to be partially completed, as the sum of Rs. 1,80,000 would allow, then, gentlemen, I beg to say that we have begun our work at the wrong end. The outfall must be complete to admit and pass the sewage of the whole city. Surely it does not stand to reason that we should have to extend the outfall each time that we extend the drainage in this city. What we now do is only the first instalment of our drainage works. I would certainly insist upon the outfall being made complete and of the full dimensions so as to be suitable to the entire drainage of the city. If to do that work on other sections has to be proportionately reduced, I would certainly feel inclined to recommend this reduction of work to the Corporation.

Mr. Kirkham—This is rather an engineering question.

Mr. R. N. Khote—I beg your pardon. It may be that, but it is also a financial question. If the outfall be complete we should at once be enabled to dispense with the large expense of maintaining the present Love-Grove pumping station, and we should be relieved at once of the burden of the penal rent of Rs. 300 a month inflicted on us by the decree of the High Court. Before I conclude my remarks, gentlemen, I have one other point on which to address you. Mr. Kirkham at the last meeting said that the present contest on this vexed question of drainage contract is held out to the public as if it was a race contest,—a contest between the native members and the European members of this Council (no, no,), as if the natives are pulling hard to give the contract to a native contractor, and the Europeans to a European contractor.

Mr. Kirkham—I did not say it was done. I only said I deprecated it being done.

Mr. R. N. Khote continued.—This is so propounded in public prints and you made allusion to it. This statement I beg emphatically to say would be simply malicious if it was not absurdly untrue. I repudiate it as utterly wrong. I scorn it as entirely worthless and groundless. I must, however, admit that a contest, if you call it a contest at all, does exist between the members of this Council; but, gentlemen, it cannot be characterised as a contest between races,—far from it, it is only and truly a contest between judicious economy on the one side, and lavish expenditure on the other. (Applause). The Town Council and Corporation had charge of the Municipal funds, and he and his colleagues were trying their best to save every rupee of that fund which might otherwise be unnecessarily spent.

Mr. Kirkham—At this stage, I should like to put a question to the Municipal Commissioner. I think it would clear the atmosphere if I ask him a categorical question and can get a categorical answer from him. Mr. Rugoonath has reminded me of a condition which I attached to my support of the Hon. Mr. Dossabhoy's motion, "if it be within the money placed at our disposal by the Corporation." I desire to ask the Municipal Commissioner, if his proposal be endorsed by the consent of the Town Council under this 56th section, whether he can complete the works proposed within the amount of money placed at his disposal by the Corporation.

The Commissioner—Certainly, I have no hesitation in saying it.

Mr. Muncherjee N. Banajee—The outfall in that case will not be completed in its entirety.

The Chairman—What the Corporation contemplated and sanctioned will be completed.

Mr. Rugoonath—Our executive officers recommend that the outfall works should be completed at once in their entirety.

The Commissioner—Very well; then take something off Section B.

Mr. Kirkham said the Drainage scheme was one tremendous system of two parts with one head, and the price of the head must be debited equally to the two parts. If they charged the whole of the head to one part of the body there was a disproportion.

Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee deplored the fact that there was no professional engineer amongst the members of the Council. He had nothing to say against Messrs. Glover and Co., and if the difference between the contracts had been Rs. 25,000 he should have given his consent to the proposal of the Commissioner. But it was a serious matter to vote away three lakhs of rupees by accepting a high contract for work which they could get done for three lakhs less. As to the relative merits of the two contractors, all that had been said was that Messrs. Glover and Co. had carried out successfully several large works and they might be depended on to do this work well; but it had not been shown that if the contract were given to Messrs. Nagoo Syajee and Co. it would be a positive failure. He admitted that Messrs. Glover and Co. might be depended on to carry out the work successfully; but, if the work were given to Messrs. Nagoo Syajee and Co., was there anything to show that it would be performed less efficiently? He contended there was not, but on the other hand Messrs. Nagoo Syajee had done extensive and very difficult work in Bombay, which fully indicated that they would be successful in this matter. On the subject of the power of the Municipal Commissioner in the matter of the acceptance of tenders, Mr. Muncherjee said it was no doubt open to the Commissioner to recommend a tender and give his reasons for doing so; but to say that if the contract was given to another tenderer he would not be responsible, Mr. Muncherjee thought was not wise on the part of the Commissioner.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—Having examined the four tenders laid before the Council by the Municipal Commissioner, and having taken into consideration the reasons urged by him in support of his recommendation to the Council to accord their consent to his acceptance of the tender of Messrs. Glover and Co for constructing sections A and B of the drainage works undertaken by the Corporation, and having weighed the grounds urged in favour of the acceptance of Messrs. Nagoo Sayajee and Co's tender, which is calculated to reduce the cost of the said works by about three lakhs of rupees without impairing their efficiency and durability, I consider it my duty to vote against giving our consent to the tender recommended by the Municipal Commissioner as proposedby the Hon'ble Dossabhoy Framjee. I shall support the amendment proposed by our colleague, Mr. Raghoonath Narayen Khote. In coming to this decision I have been guided by the canon laid down at the last meeting by our colleague, Mr. Kirkham, viz., viewing the question in the dry light of business, common sense, and reason. I am unable to consent to the acceptance of Messrs. Glover and Co.'s tender, because the amount and rates are exceedingly high, involving the sacrifice of nearly three lakhs of rupees, which we have it in our power to save and reserve for the purpose of carrying out the whole section of the works sanctioned by the Corporation without curtailing the area or reducing the amount. At the first meeting, when the tenders were laid before the Council, Mr. Raghoonath and myself showed that it was impossible for the Council to accept Messrs. Glover and Co.'s tender for the whole work, which, on the showing of the Executive Engineer, amounted to rupees 17 lakhs, and would, after deducting the charges already incurred and the cost of the establishment, &c., would result in a heavy excess over and above the amount of 17 lakhs sanctioned by the Corporation. Thereupon the Executive Engineer, with his wonted fertility of resources, proposed to curtail the area and quantity of work included in section B, as estimated by him in the specification of the contract prepared one or two months back. When it was pointed out that it was not competent for the Council to sanction such curtailment without obtaining the requisite permission from the Corporation, the Executive Engineer hit upon the expedient of curtailing the quantity of work which he had included in section D in regard to the construction of outfall works. The figures seem to me to have been manipulated at different times in such a way as to produce distrust. The object appears to me to be no other than that of removing the difficulty pointed out by us, and bringing the amount placed at our disposal by the Corporation within the amount of Messrs. Glover and Co's tender, excessively high as it is. I am of opinion that in the interests of the Municipality and in the exercise of the authority conferred on us by law of securing the due administration of the Municipal Fund, we are not justified in sanctioning the lavish expenditure proposed by the Hon'ble Dossabhoy on the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner. Our able colleagues, the Hon. Mr. Dossabhoy and Mr. Kirkham, have contended that it is false economy to save three lakhs by entrusting the work to other than first class contractors like Messrs. Glover and Co., and that if we employ any other contractors the work would be badly constructed, and would result in failure. In reply to this objection, I say I do not recommend the sanction of any tender except that of a well known firm of contractors, who possess good certificates from competent engineers, and who have executed most important and valuable works in a satisfactory manner. I disclaim my desire to disparage the character, ability, or competency of Messrs. Glover and Co., who have nearly completed such a costly and important work as the Prince's Dock; but it will give the Council an illustration in support of the fact that even in case of a work entrusted to a first class contractor, the Municipality has not always a sure guarantee of successful and durable execution. The covered masonry sewer, generally known as the low level sewer, constructed twelve years ago by Messrs. Wells and Glover, from Byculla Road across the Flats up to the Love Grove pumping station, has already fallen down and is crumbling to pieces, and threatens to come down entirely in a year or two. In order to satisfy myself I visited the sewer on Saturday last in company with the Deputy Executive Engineer. The work was so rotten that I was cautioned against going over the top, as I was told I incurred the risk of falling into and being immersed in the sewage. In his annual report for 1867, page 17, the Municipal Commissioner praises this work in the following terms:—"The contractors, Messrs. Wells and Glover, finished this important work several weeks before the date stipulated in a thoroughly workmanlike and satisfactory manner." A great deal has been said regarding the responsibility of the executive officers of the Municipality regarding the due and proper execution of the works recommended by them and executed under their personal supervision and control. The connection of the gentleman who was Municipal Commissioner when the work in question was constructed was severed by order of Government in 1871, and the Executive Engineer has retired from our service and gone to England; but one of the gentlemen responsible for this work, Mr. Glover, is here. I should like to know if he will make good the loss which the Municipality has suffered in consequence of the failure of this work. I have no objections to urge against such eminent contractors as Messrs. Glover and Company, except the fact that their tender is excessively high—an objection which precludes me from giving my consent to the acceptance of their offer. I have made the most searching inquiries regarding the character, means, and ability of Messrs. Nagoo Syajee and their partners, who have tendered to construct sections A and B of the drainage at nearly three lakhs less than the amount asked for by Messrs. Glover and Company. If Messrs. Nagoo Syajee and Company have not constructed so large and costly a work as the Prince's Dock, they have built the Mazagon Dock costing five lakhs, the Rajabai Tower, just completed, requiring great skill and knowledge, considerable portions of the Secretariat, the High Court, the European General Hospital, the Post Office, the New Bombay Club next to the French Bank, five mills with chimneys and engine houses, costing upwards of forty lakhs. The Council can satisfy themselves by personal inspection of these great public and private works. These tenders have received very good certificates from eminent engineers like Colonel Fuller, Mr. Molecey, and others under whose supervision they have constructed these works. They possess large means and appliances, besides landed property of the value of near two lakhs. All these facts will, I trust, satisfy the Council of the competency of these able and experienced contractors, who have devoted themselves and have successfully carried out works of magnitude and importance. From their antecedents and from their character and resources we are fully justified in entrusting to them the execution of the first two portions of our new drainage works.

At this stage, on the motion of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, seconded by Mr. Fazulbhoy Gangjee, it was that the meeting should be adjourned till to-day (Friday) at 3 p.m.

The following are the correct amounts of the four tenders:—

	Rs.
Messrs. Glover and Co	12,36,620
" Shivajee Dhurumjee and Co...	10,04,064
" Macfarlane Johnston and Co...	9,76,813
" Nagoo Syajee and Co...	9,68,219

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WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1877.

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Bombay, 2nd December 1878.

NOTICE.

ATTENTION is hereby DRAWN to the NOTIFICATION published under No. 6597, at page 857, of the *Government Gazette* of the 29th ultimo, by which possession

(a) a larger quantity of Bhang, Ganza, or any intoxicating drug other than Opium as defined by Section 3, Clause I, of the Opium Act I. of 1878) than 40 tolas;
(b) a larger quantity of Country Liquor than one gallon or six reputed quart bottles

is made illegal except under a licence, permit, or special order from the Collector.

All persons having intoxicating drugs or liquor in their possession, contrary to the terms of the above Notification and of sections 47 and 17 of the Abkari Act 5 of 1878, whether or not for purposes of sale, are directed either to apply to the Collector for special permission to transfer, export, or otherwise dispose of the said drugs or liquor, or to take out licences as the case may be, before the 1st March next; on and after which date the provisions of the above quoted Notification will be strictly enforced.

Drugs or liquor found in the possession of any persons contrary to the provisions of the said Notification are liable to confiscation, and the persons concerned to a fine of (Rs. 200) TWO HUNDRED.

C. B. PRITCHARD,
Acting Commissioner of Customs, Opium and Abkari.

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Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.
Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.
A Chestnut Arab Horse, 14-3½ high, a perfectly trained charger, is very handsome, has good action and is up to weight. Rs. 900.
A very well bred Chargeah, 7 year old, 13-2 high, very powerful, with perfect temper and action. Rs. 400.
The above the property of Brigadier General Barry, proceeding to England.
A Bay Waler Gelding, 8 years, 14-3½ high, perfectly quiet under saddle, a good fencer and fast in harness. Rs. 600.
A Bay Waler Gelding, 8 years, 14 hands, quiet in saddle and a good Brougham or Dogcart Horse. Rs. 500.
A handsome Grey Arab Horse, 5 years, 14-3½ high, a broken Charger, quiet on any parade, walks well, and has good action in all his paces, fences well, and is perfectly quiet with other horses. Rs. 800.
A Grey Waler Cob Gelding, 8 years, 15 hands, quiet to ride, carries himself well, and also goes in harness. Rs. 1,000.
A pair of handsome Bay Waler Mares, 7 years, 14-3 high, very fast, good steppers and perfectly quiet and steady. Rs. 1,800.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 15th January 1879.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*
"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."
Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES
INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LIMITED, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

INTIMATION.

TO MEET the various multiplicity of tastes in CHAMPAGNE we have shipped to us and offer

	CASH. Per 1 doz.	Qts.	2 doz	Pts.	CREDIT. Per 1 doz.	Qts.	2 doz.	Pts.
Wachter's "Plume" 1874, Extra dry supr.	51	0	54	0	53	8	56	8
Cutler Palmer's 1874, Finest dry	50	4	53	0	52	8	55	8
Cutler Palmer's 1874, Fine dry Sparkling.	43	0	45	12	45	0	48	0
Fisse Thirion's 1874, Medium dry.....	38	0	42	0	40	0	44	0
Sibadeys, Cutler Palmer's 2nd qualities...	32	12	34	8	34	0	36	0
Saumur for Cup and Ball purposes, Excellent Wine.....	25	8	0	0	26	8	0	0
Carte Rouge do. do. do.	24	0	26	0	25	0	27	0

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS & CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS IN ORDINARY
TO H. E. THE VICEROY AND THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT,
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PRETTY LOVE TOKENS.

"*About a hoop of gold, a paltry ring*
That she did give me; whose posey was
For all the world like cutler's poetry
Upon a knife, 'Love me, and leave me not.'"—
Shakespeare.

Posy rings, with appropriate mottoes, consisting chiefly of a very simple sentiment *B*TRVE* IN*HARTE,* "Think on me," Joye day and night be our delight," "Joy be with you," "Endless as my love," "Not this but me," "Mizpah," &c., &c. Priced Rs. 25 net.

GEM RINGS.

Single Stone Brilliant, Gipsy setting, Rs. 68, 81, 120, 180, 200, 225 net.
Five stones and three, all brilliants, or brilliants and coral, brilliants and emeralds, brilliants, and rubies, or fine emeralds and rubies only. Priced from Rs. 50 to Rs. 2,000.

GOLD BRACELETS.

Fashionable, artistic in design, and best quality.

APPROPRIATE OFFERING OF AFFECTION.

A very handsome bracelet with a dove, nest, and "forget-me-note," the flowers blue enamelled, the eggs pearls, Rs. 135 cash.
Brooch for the above Rs. 86 net.
Earrings for the above Rs. 63 net.

LOCKETS

Are also most suitable for this purpose, and we have them in great variety, of all the newest esigns, in plain dead gold, engraved, or engraved only on one side. Priced from Rs. 18 to 108 cash.

GOLD FLEXIBLE BAND NECKLET.

Attached to any of the above would form a handsome and inexpensive present. These are priced from Rs. 60 to Rs. 160 cash.

29th January, 1879. Rampart Row.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.

HAVE just received the following from the best London Manufacturers:—

	RS. A		RS A
LADIES Fitted Dressing Hand Bags with Silver and plated fittings from	45 0	to	60 0
LADIES Russia and Leather Belts with Bags attacked ..	6 8	to	10 8
LADIES Leather and Velvet Belts	2 0	to	10 0
LADIES A Select Assortment of Paris Fans	6 0	to	12 0
GENTS Fitted Hide Gladstone Dressing Bags with Silver and plated fittings	70 0	to	120 0
GENTS Dressing Cases of the best quality	10 8	to	25 0
GENTS Writing Cases Russia Leather	12 8	to	28 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	40 0	to	65 0
Japanned Overland Trunks with Tray	17 0	to	35 0
Basil Leather Railway Portmanteaus	12 8	to	22 0
Hyde Leather Hand Bags	30 0	to	40 0

Courier Bags and Rug Straps, Sovereign Boxes, and every articles for travelling kept in stock.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,

HOSIERS, SHIRT-MAKERS, TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUT-FITTERS,

BOMBAY.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!!
LOVE TOKENS AND OFFERING OF AFFECTION.

FANS.

White and Colored Gunds, Plain and with painted flowers and tassels	Rs.	2 8	to 12 0
Black Grounds, plain and with painted flowers and tassels	"	1 0	to 15 0
Black Grounds, with ume, spangles and tassels	"	8 0	
Crimson Satin Ground with hand color painted Bird, Nest and Flowers with black silk back and frame of rosewood and tassel	"	30 0	
Black Satin Ground had white painted Bird, Nest, flowers and hieroglyphic characters, with tassel and small scent bottle	"	15 0	
Fans of various design with carved framework	"	2 8	to 18 0

LADIES' BELTS.

Leather, with silk linir, silver plated ordinary plain buckle, catch and mount				Rs.	5 0
Ditto	ditto	ditto	large oval fastener	"	5 0
Ditto	ditto	ditto	ornamental buckle, mount, catch and fan suspender	"	5 8
Ditto	ditto	ditto	divided with silver plated link, engraved buckle, mounts fastener and fan suspender	"	6 0
Velvet with silk lining, Silver plated ordinary plain buckle, mounts, fastener and fan suspender				"	4 8
Ditto	ditto	ditto	ornamental buckle, fastener and fan suspender	"	5 0
Ditto	ditto	ditto	engraved buckle, mounts and fan suspender enamelled fan suspender, black fastener	"	5 0
Ditto	ditto	ditto	silver plated ornamental fastener, plated mount and tassels	"	10 0
Fan Suspender, silver pled fancy chain and buckle, all of filagree work, gilt ornaments				"	15 0
Silver plated or Bronzed hain pattern fan suspender				"	8
Bronze fan suspenders				"	2 8

LADIES' POUCHES.

Bright Grained Leather, ornamented with gussets or lined with silk, silver plated frames and suspending chain and plain belt fastener		

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1879.

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH NEWS.

(From Jan. 4th to 10th inclusive.)

Lord Beaconsfield has been suffering from gout, but the attack, fortunately, does not appear to have been serious, and it is now subsiding.

Mr. W. E. Forster addressed his constituents at St. George's-hall, Bradford, on Monday night. Having explained the grounds of his refusal to place his candidature for the representation of the borough in the hands of the "Liberal Three Hundred," he vigorously attacked the policy of the Government, more especially with reference to the Turkish Question and the Afghan War; and he concluded by discountenancing the cry for a return to the system of Protection under the guise of reciprocity.

The Executive Committee of the Mid-Lothian Liberal Association have unanimously resolved to invite Mr. Gladstone to contest the representation of that county at the next election.

General Grant, ex-President of the United States, received the freedom of the city of Dublin on Friday, and was afterwards entertained at a public banquet by the Lord Mayor of that city. The General has since also visited Belfast and Londonderry, where he met with an equally cordial welcome.

Several new strikes have occurred during the past week. The most important, perhaps, is that of the guards and shunters of goods trains on the Midland Railway, against a small reduction of wages and increased hours of labour, together with the introduction of the "trip" system which the men seem to regard with marked aversion. The strike at first threatened to be serious, but the traffic has undergone little interruption, fresh hands being readily obtained to replace the old ones on the new terms.

The workmen engaged in the shipbuilding trade at Middlesbrough have struck against a proposed reduction of 5 per cent. in their wages. The miners of South Yorkshire and Derbyshire have also commenced a similar contest with their employers.

The *West Cork Eagle* says Mr. McCarthy Downing, M.P. for the county of Cork, was taken ill on Monday last with congestion of the lungs, and though everything that medical aid and skill could suggest has been done, his medical attendants pronounce the case hopeless.

Four burglars wearing masks broke into a lonely house near Pill, in Somersetshire, on Friday evening, and besides carrying off a large booty, brutally beat with bludgeons the only inmates, a maiden lady and her housekeeper. The Government have offered a reward for the apprehension of the gang, and several men are already in custody on suspicion of being implicated in the outrage.

The Cornish Bank at Truro— an old-established concern, with branches at Redruth, Falmouth, and Penryn—stopped payment on Saturday. Its total liabilities are given at about a million sterling.

Money has been very little wanted throughout the week, and rates for accommodation in the outer market have shown a gradual decline. At the Bank, however, 4½ per cent. nominal rate is still maintained. The improvement which set in at Stock Markets closed last week was reasserted on Thursday, but did not last long. On Friday there was an almost general dulness, which subsequently became changed to weakness on the announcement of the failure of the Cornish Bank at Truro. Late yesterday afternoon a little better feeling was imparted; nearly all the principal British railways on the publication of a tolerably favourable Bank of England return. No noteworthy feature has been presented by foreign bonds, which closed steady.

Obituary.—Sir James Matheson, of Achany, Sutherlandshire, one of the largest landowners in the Highlands of Scotland, and formerly M.P. for Rossshire, aged 82; Sir St. George Gore, of Manor Gore, County of Donegal, aged 67; Dr. M'Dowitt, Roman Catholic Bishop of Raphoe, aged 46; Major-General John Wedderburn, late of the Bengal Staff Corps, aged 53; the Rev. Dr. Artom, Chief Rabbi of the Spanish and Portuguese Jewish congregations in England, aged 44; Professor de Vercour, of Queen's College, Cork; Col. C. Cooper, Ben. Ret.; Col. J. Jackson, Mad. Ret.; General Webber-Smith, C.B.; F. B. Morris, late Surveyor-General, Ceylon; Dr. Mapleton; the Hon. and Rev. H. C. Bagot.

By the late catastrophe on board the Thunderer two officers and ten men were killed, and thirty-five injured. The wounded are reported to be doing well, and will shortly be removed to the hospital at Malta. The Thunderer has been ordered to Malta, where a Court of Inquiry, assisted by experts, will investigate the circumstances of the disaster. The turret was disabled by the bursting of the 38-ton gun, but the ship is otherwise uninjured. There has been much discussion as to the cause of the explosion, some high authorities tracing it to the imperfect loading of the gun.

The Porte has consented to the immediate surrender of Podgoritza to Montenegro, and on the other hand, the Russian Ambassador has intimated the possibility of an earlier withdrawal of the occupying force than the date fixed by the Berlin Treaty.

The elections to the French Senate have resulted in a triumphant success for the Republicans. The Government have secured 68 elections, and the Opposition only 16. The Senate now contains 177 supporters of the Ministry against 123 of its opponents, giving a Ministerial majority of 54. It is not expected that there will be any extensive changes in the Cabinet.

The St. Petersburg Press admits that the Amir of Afghanistan has sought refuge in Russian territory; but it derides the idea of his appealing, through the Czar, to a European Congress.

A very destructive plague rages in Astrachan and Saratoff, where the dead are said to be lying unburied in the streets.

The King of Holland was married on Tuesday to Princess Emma of Waldeck-Pyrmont.

The Princess Caroline, wife of Prince Henry of Reuss, brother of the Grand Duke, died on Monday.

The seizure and suppression of Socialist publications continue in Germany, and Prince Bismarck has reiterated the opinion that Protection is required for German industry.

Marshal Espartero, the famous ex-Primier of Spain and leader of the Progressists party, died at Logrone, on Wednesday, at the advanced age of 87.

Moncasi, who attempted to assassinate the King of Spain, was executed at Madrid on Saturday.

The United States Secretary will endeavour to convert all the Six per Cent. Bonds into Four per Cents. during the current year.

LATEST TELEGRAMS PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

FRANCE AND TUNIS.

Paris, Jan. 10.—The *Official Journal* to-day announces that the Bey of Tunis having consented to make every reparation demanded by France, the possibility of a conflict has been removed.

THE SURRENDER OF PODGORITZA.

Ragusa, Jan. 9.—The Albanian Notables have declared to the Governor of Scutari that they intend to oppose the cession of Podgoritza to Montenegro by force of arms. The Montenegrins insist upon the immediate surrender of the place.

Constantinople, Jan. 9.—All matters relating to the cession of Podgoritza have now been satisfactorily arranged, and the town will be handed over to the Montenegrin authorities forthwith. A firman of the Sultan has been published promising exemption from conscription to those of the inhabitants who may emigrate into Turkish territory. Prince Nicholas of Montenegro telegraphed on Sunday last to the Porte that he was unable to control the military element which had gained the upper hand in the country.

THE PLAGUE IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 9.—The plague has reached the Government of Saratow. At Tsaritzyn there have been 373 deaths, and at the present time the mortality is 10 per cent. of the population. The Press of St. Petersburg discusses to-day the inefficacy of the quarantine arrangements, and proposes that nurses should volunteer, and that the attendants connected with the Red Cross Society during the late war should proceed to Astrachan.

Dr. Yarofski, who was a member of the mission to the Amir of Afghanistan, quitted Samarcand on the 10th for Kabul with medicines. He is escorted by a detachment of Cossacks.

TURKISH FINANCE.

Constantinople, Jan. 8.—Zuhdi Pasha, the Minister of Finance, has intimated his intention of resigning his post unless the Council of Minister immediately commence the discussion of the propositions for the creation of new revenues to the amount of £T.3,000,000, annually, and unless the negotiations with the Powers, respecting the introduction of the new customs tariff be pushed forward.

The formal negotiations with Austria respecting the Novibazar question will commence on the conclusion of the Russo-Turkish Convention.

THE VATICAN.

(Special Telegram, "Pall Mall Gazette.")

Rome, Jan. 10.—The Pope has issued an Encyclical, eloquently worded, which is directed against Socialism. It is to be distributed to the minor clergy, with instructions that they are to read and expound it to their flocks.

Cardinal Asquino has bequeathed the property which he inherited from his father to his nephews; the bulk of his wealth, however, is left to the Holy See.

THE EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE THUNDERER.

(Standard, Jan. 9.)

Information has been received at the War Office to the effect that the naval inquiry into the explosion on board the Thunderer has left no doubt that the cause was imperfect loading, as surmised. If this should be proved to the satisfaction of the Admiralty, the ship will probably be repaired at Malta Dockyard instead of being brought home, as the naval authorities regard the improved arrangements recently made at the Mediterranean stations as quite adequate to the ordinary requirements of a Mediterranean fleet, and this is the first occasion which has offered for testing their efficiency in a work of unusual character. Provided the Lords of the Admiralty are satisfied that the gun is not at fault, the War Office, which is responsible for the gun alone, and has never adopted or approved of the hydraulic loading apparatus, will have no further desire to examine the turret or machinery, but the remnant of the damaged gun will probably be brought to Woolwich and placed amongst the other monumental failures in the "cemetery," at the Royal Gun Factory. The Thunderer explosion will, it is expected, be at once followed by a change in the loading system, and it is not unlikely that it will facilitate a change which for some time past has been thought inevitable, from muzzle-loading to breechloading guns for naval use. Thick and heavy armour being the first necessity of a modern ironclad the batteries must necessarily be reduced in size if they are to float safely; and while it will be also requisite to maintain the aggressive power of the ships by mounting heavy guns into them, they must be either loaded by machinery at the muzzle, or they must be made to open for that purpose at the breech. The scientific artillerists who have laboured for many years past, and maintained the superiority of the muzzle-loading system for its strength, simplicity, and power, are surrendering their opinions in favour of breech-loaders for the navy, on the ground of the necessity which has arisen from crowded batteries and confined space for working the guns on board modern ships of war.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, 8th January, 1879.

Lieut. F. Osburn has been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Commander.

Engineer John T. Kelly has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Lieut. E. Wheeler to be Captain, Royal Marines, vice Bridgford, retired.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

India Office, 10th January.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BREVET.

To be Colonel, Lieut-Col G H W Fagan, Bombay Infantry.

To be Majors, Captains G C Hogg, Bombay Cavalry, and A Currie, Bombay Cavalry.

Substantive Promotions.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors W G Waterfield and F P Luard.

To be Majors, Captains C S Noble and R E K Money.

To be Captains, Lieutenants Bellasis, Nixon, Yaldwin, Rind, Sawyer, Swetenham, Lloyd, Gouldsbury.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors, Captains Elton, Phelps, Doveton, Tillard.

To be Captain, Lieut Maltby.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgeons-Major, Surgeons Bateman, Brockman, S Sargent, Hyde, Strong.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Captains, Lieutenants P C Heath, O'Moore Creagh, W H Lyster.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgeons-Major, Surgeons W Nolan, M D, and O'Brien Banks.

LATEST FROM THE CAPE.

A Reuter's telegram from Plymouth gives the following summary of the news brought by the Cape mail of the 17th of December:—

Mr. C. Brownlee, late Secretary, and Mr. John Shepstone, Assistant Secretary for Native Affairs in Natal, accompanied by Colonel Walker and Messrs. Fynn and Fynny were the bearers of the High Commissioner's message to Cetewayo, the particulars of which, as published on the 13th inst., give the boundary line as settled to run from the junction of Buffalo and Blood Rivers along the latter to its main source in the Magede mountains, thence direct to Randhill, between two main sources of the Pongolo. After due inquiry compensation is to be given to the farmers who sustained any loss through the menacing attitude assumed by the Zulus, and they are to be free to return to their farms in the territory which the award assigns to Cetewayo.

The following conditions are demanded from the Zulus:—1. For Usirayo's outrage in carrying off women from Natal, the culprits are to be given up and a fine of 500 head of cattle sent in within twenty days. 2. For the outrage upon Lieutenant Smith, a fine of 100 head of cattle is to be paid. 3. Umbelini is to be handed over to be dealt with by the Transvaal Government. 4. The Zulu army is to be disbanded. 5. Men are to be free to marry upon coming of age. 6. A fair trial for offenders is stipulated for. 7. Missionaries are to be free to return to the country. 8. A British resident is to be appointed. 9. Disputes in which Europeans are concerned are to be heard by the King and Resident. 10. No one is to be expelled from the country without the approval of the Resident. The telegram containing these particulars says that the Zulu delegates disliked carrying the message, but that resistance was doubted. The inhabitants of Natal consider that the message is too mild in its provisions. Whether Cetewayo will fight or fight remains an open question. He is allowed in the message thirty clear days to agree to the terms. In default of his assent within the period the troops will immediately advance.

The decision of the boundary line is, as previously rumoured, in favour of the Zulus, and, in fact, places the boundary where they stated it to be, and if it were not that the Zulu nation dislike the idea of disbanding the army, which will probably, if Sir Bartle Frere carries out his declared policy, lead also to its disarmament, favourable hopes of peace might be entertained. The Zulus themselves some years ago asked for the appointment of the Resident. The demand for the giving up of Umbelini and the sons and brothers of Swayo will probably raise a storm of opposition, and Cetewayo be thus driven by the turbulence of his chieftains to refuse to comply with the conditions of the message. Every preparation has been made. Ammunition and supplies are being accumulated at various points where troops are stationed, and commissariat contracts to a large extent have been entered into.

Whilst Messrs. Sharp and Kitching, the Quaker missionaries, were attending service in the church at Moriga Basutoland, the building was struck by lighting, a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Casalus being killed, and Mr. Kitching and several others injured.

THE BANK FAILURES.

The Plymouth correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* telegraphs:—Popular estimate of the value of the assets of the Cornish Bank may be gauged by the market price of the five pound notes of the Bank. Three days ago they could easily be procured for 40s., but now they are in demand at 50s. It appears that in the seven days before the bank stopped one-fourth of its entire note circulation had been presented at the bank and cashed. The bank premises are now reopened for the purpose of delivering pass-books, and documents left for safe-keeping and not as security. A new private Bank has been started at Redruth, and the Devon and Cornwall Bank are opening additional branches. The £900 due from Mr. Tweedy to the Falmouth Union will have to be written off as a bad debt, it being held by him as treasurer, and the bank creditors having a prior claim on his personal estate. The Truro Cathedral fund, on the contrary, shares with the bank, being a deposit and not a treasurership account.

MARSHAL ESPARTERO.

Marshal Espartero died at Logrono on Jan. 8, at the age of eighty-six. He enrolled himself as a volunteer against the French in a corps of students when he was fifteen years of age, and afterwards served in South America, and returned to Spain in 1825 with the rank of colonel. In the civil war which broke out in 1833 he took a prominent part against the Carlists. In 1836 he was made Commander-in-Chief of the National Army of the North, and afterwards obtained the rank of Field-Marshal, and in 1840 the title of Duke of Victory. On the flight of Queen Christina in May 1841, he was made Regent. In 1843 risings took place in various provinces, a Provisional Government was formed, he was declared a traitor, and had to fly from Spain. In 1854 he returned to office as President of the Council, with O'Donnell as Minister of War, but retired in 1856, and has since taken no active part in public affairs. After the revolution of 1868 overtures were made to him to assume the Presidency of the Council, and even to take the Crown, but he declined all offers to return to political life.

NOVEL SCENE ON THE THAMES.

The river Thames this afternoon (Jan. 10) presents a novel sight, and one which too plainly testifies to the severity of the weather. Moving masses of huge white blocks of ice are floating up, almost entirely stopping navigation. The river steamboat traffic is suspended; but barges manage, by the help of steamers, to float about in the middle of the stream. It is probable that when the masses of ice reach the narrower parts of the river a complete block will be witnessed, and a very few hours of the present severe frost would suffice to congeal the floating masses, and bridge the Thames at those parts with thick rough ice from shore to shore. At Kew Bridge, both spans are blocked, and was last frozen over. At four o'clock, when the tide was at its height, the masses of ice became still and blocked, and the river presented the appearance of being three parts frozen over. In course of the day large blocks of ice piled up on the shore side of the landing stage at Blackfriars-bridge, and casted it over to such an alarming extent, that it was deemed advisable to disconnect the stage from the piers and embankment and tow it up to the middle of the stream.

LOTTERY SCHEME TO MEET THE DEBTS OF THE GLASGOW CITY BANK.

A large meeting of gentlemen from various parts of Scotland was held on the 9th January in the Religious Institution Rooms, Glasgow, under the presidency of Sir R. M. Napier, for the purpose of coming to a decision regarding the proposal which has been made to start a lottery scheme for satisfying the debts of the City Bank creditor. The scheme is called "an aid-liquidation scheme," and the proposal is by the issue of £1 shares to raise six millions sterling, of which three millions are to be applied to the relief of the shareholders of the bank, and the remaining three millions, less working expenses, will be divided among the shareholders in bonuses varying from £5 to £25,000. A resolution moved by Sir James Watson was adopted stating that the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank was a national calamity of so disastrous a character that it demanded and justified an exceptional mode of relief; and that the proposed aid-liquidation scheme was the only plan that had yet been devised which was fitted to meet the emergency; and a committee was appointed to adjust and publish the prospectus and make other necessary arrangements.

THE PLAGUE AT ASTRACHAN.

(Globe, Jan. 10.)

All accounts received from Russia represent the task of isolating the plague at Astrachan as being one which will tax the resources of the authorities to the utmost. The first cordon was established on the 24th ultimo, when the doctors at Vetlianka discovered that the disease that they had been treating as a marsh fever was no other than the dreaded "Tchooma." The quarantine precautions, however, were very negligently enforced by the Cossack officials, many of whom, with their comrades inside Enotievsk, may have had the infection strong upon them, and a number of people slipped through the line, some crossing the Volga to the opposite side, and others fleeing along the post road in the direction of Tsaritsin. As some of these afterwards died of the plague at wayside villages it is not too much to suppose that most of the fugitives carried away contagion with them, and the plague is likely, therefore, to break out at places beyond the present cordon. Vetlianka itself is about 80 miles north-west of Astrachan, and almost mid-way between that ancient and unsalubrious city and the terminus of the Russian railway system at Tsaritsin. Situated in the very midst of the Kalmuck country, surrounded by nomad tribes for ever shifting their kibitkas, the contagion, if it has spread among these wanderers, will be most difficult to capture and restrain. The only safe plan will be to carry the cordon along the coures both of the Don and the Volga; and a third line to complete the triangle, from the Sea of Azoff to Astrachan. This should prove no impossible task with the vast resources of Cossack cavalry which Russia has at her command in the districts of Orenburg, Ourai, and the Don, and would repay the energy of the Government in keeping the disease within those boundaries. Once that the plague reached the more populous region of Saratoff, it would, indeed, be difficult to confine its ravages, and Moscow might again be visited with a desolation as cruel as any of those which darken the annals of her early history.

THE ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE "THUNDERER."

(Pall Mall Gazette, Jan. 10.)

The accident on board the Thunderer is a lamentable one in many ways. It is lamentable, in the first place, because of the loss of valuable lives which it has occasioned, and of the material injury to a fine vessel and the loss of a costly piece of ordnance; it is lamentable also because it will seem to give to every one who has a crotchet of his own as to gun-making, or gun-loading, or gun-rifling a fulcrum for his lever, and will tend to galvanise into a spasmodic vitality half a hundred exploded theories and unsound conceptions. It is a so specially unfortunate that the accident should have occurred on board a vessel already unfavourably marked by another explosion of an exceptional and disastrous character. But it would be even more deplorable if the accident were in a moment of alarm to be construed as casting any doubt on the efficiency and stability of the Woolwich guns, or as warranting any distrust of this particular construction of ordnance, or of the method of rifling and the system of hydraulic loading employed. We believe it will turn out, first, that there has not been a bursting of the gun at all, in the popular sense of the word; secondly, that no gun, or system of ordnance, could have resisted the influences which there is every reason to believe operated to produce this unhappy disaster.

But before proceeding to consider these points it will be well to say a few words as to the gun itself. The particular 38-ton gun to which the accident occurred is one of two which were manufactured in the Royal Gun Factories, Woolwich, on the modified Armstrong coil system proposed by Mr. Fraser, of that department, and on which all the large Woolwich guns have for many years past been constructed, and of which we may unhesitatingly assert that our experience has been uniformly most favourable. There is, we believe, only one instance on record of the explosive disruption of any gun on this system, and this was the destruction at proof in 1868 of a 9-inch Woolwich gun, owing, as as it transpired, to a defect in the steel tube. It is, moreover, desirable to observe that the failure of a gun *at proof* is not necessarily a reproach to the system: the proof is intended to bring to light any defect in the gun; the reproach attaches when a gun fails after proof—after admission into the service; and it is worthy of remark that Sir Thomas Blomefield burst no fewer than 496 cast iron guns in proof in one year (1780-81). Of service Woolwich guns, we believe it may be stated that not one has failed by explosive disruption or anything approaching thereto.

To return to the gun on board the Thunderer. It is one of the only two 38-ton guns which have a bore of 12 in. Formerly the 12-inch guns were of a weight of 35 tons, and were commonly known as "Woolwich Infants;" but it was afterwards found that the power of these guns would be greatly enhanced by lengthening the barrel, and thereby increasing their weight to 38 tons. At the time the two Thunderer guns were so treated (in 1873) it was thought that the best bore for this weight would be 12 in., and they were bored to that calibre accordingly; but subsequent experiment appeared to recommend an increase of bore to 12½ in., and all the 38-ton guns made since 1874 have been of this calibre. The 38-ton guns have a total length of 230 in.; a length of bore of 198 in.; a maximum diameter (at the trunions) of 57½ in.; the chase, which is 84 in. long, tapers from 29 in. to 21½ in. The guns have nine grooves, with an increasing twist. The Thunderer's guns were subjected before they were passed into the service to one proof round of 110 lb. and two of 115 lb., with 700 lb. projectiles in each case; the service charges being 110 lb. "battering" and 85 lb. "full." The present 38-ton 12½ in. guns have to undergo one proof round of 160 lb. and two of 180 lb., with 800 lb. shot. An interesting example of the extraordinary endurance of these guns is afforded by two guns which are still in existence. One of these commenced its career as a 35-ton gun, and was subsequently made into a 38-ton gun, with a bore of 12 in., and afterwards was bored out to 12½ in. This gun has fired a little short of 600 rounds, of which between 400 and 500 have been with 200 lb. charges and 800 lb. shot. Another 38-ton gun has fired a little short of 150 rounds, with 200 lb. charges and 800 lb. shot. Both these guns are quite serviceable.

In view of these results and of the enormous accumulation of testimony in favour of the unburstability (to coin a word) of the service Woolwich guns, and of the fact that the Thunderer gun had only fired a single couple of dozen rounds in the course of its lifetime, it would be in the highest degree unreasonable and unscientific to attribute the failure of this gun to the simple action of a charge of only 85lb. of powder. Before such a conclusion could be accepted it is clearly necessary to consider carefully the particular circumstances of this accident, and whether there were not at work influences and conditions of a wholly exceptional character. A single accident could not, until all other possible causes have been strictly eliminated, be accepted as contradicting the accumulated evidence derived from the behaviour of many hundreds of guns of this construction at proof, in experiments, and on service; and we are satisfied that no competent artillerist will fall into the error of hurriedly jumping to the conclusion that this accident negatives the almost irrefragable evidence, acquired during a long series of years, of the exceptional stability of this construction of ordnance until he is convinced that it cannot possibly be accounted for in any other way. If this line of reasoning be correct, it behoves us to turn to the circumstances of the accident and note what really happened. Of some important facts which might assist us to a conclusion we are still in ignorance; but certain points stand prominently forth. One of these is that the forepart of the gun—the part technically known as the "chase"—was blown off and projected (whether itself ruptured or not does not yet appear and may never be ascertained) into the sea—a distance, probably, of 20 feet or more. Another fact is important: the breech portion of the gun did not burst at all. It is probable that had the gun been firing in the open, and had the detachment been all standing behind the trunions, not one of them would have been injured. These facts appear to us to be the highest degree significant. For they show, first, that the gun did not *burst* in the sense in which the word is ordinarily applied—*i. e.*, that it did not fail destructively at the point of normal maximum pressure, but that it blew its muzzle off—the muzzle, or "chase," being, as we have stated, projected forward with considerable violence. Now, it will, we think, at once be apparent that such a result could hardly have been due to any special defect in the metal or construction of the gun, which may be regarded as consisting, in reality, of the portion behind the part which was actually blown off: that part being, in fact, mainly valuable, for the purposes of resisting and rifling the projectile; secondly, for ensuring that the projectile shall be subjected to the action of the completely combusted charge before finally leaving the muzzle. No gunmaker finds a difficulty in making the muzzle or "chase" of the gun of sufficient strength: the thickness of metal here falls off considerably, because this is not a portion of the gun which, considered relatively is exposed to any great strain. If the hinder portion of the gun had burst explosively, it would have been a wholly different matter—though even then, in view of the accumulated experience of many years, it would be necessary to seek narrowly for some abnormal cause. But when the "chase" of the gun is blown off, the presence of some such cause is almost self-evident. The question then arises, How comes it that the chase of this gun was blown off? We have ourselves very little doubt that the reply to this question which the latest accounts state has, in fact, been furnished by the naval authorities as the result of their inquiry is the correct one—namely, that the bore had become obstructed at or near the place where the gun parted, and that the obstruction was caused by the presence of the shell at this part. It is a very well known fact that even a very slight obstruction in the bore of a gun will cause its destruction. This has been proved by sportsmen when firing off a fowling-piece with even a slight quantity of mud in the muzzle; it is alleged that the same result may be occasioned by a little snow; and as regards larger guns, it happens that during the year just passed two 9-pounder field guns in India had their "chases" blown off or destroyed by the shell having obstructed the bores. In fact, anyone acquainted with the subject would readily have suggested the leaving of a shot in the bore as an effective way of destroying a gun. The explanation of this is not difficult. The gas has acquired considerable expansion and is rushing forward through the bore with enormous velocity driving before it all the fluid and solid products of combustion when this large mass of matter suddenly encounters the inertia of some body more or less fixed and solid. At once the pressure, hitherto fairly distributed along the bore, becomes diverted laterally, and impinges upon the metal with all the energy of a violent local dynamic force. The gun has not been designed at this part to resist such a force, and the result is disruption, more or less violent and decisive.

There remains to be considered the question How could a shell be left in the bore? We believe that there are several ways in which this could occur, but the three principal and more probable ways are the following:—First, incomplete ramming home; secondly, partial withdrawal of the projectile by the rammer; thirdly, running forward of the shell after loading. It is not stated to which of these the naval authorities attribute the accident; "imperfect loading" is the term used—this may mean either No. 1 or No. 2. For our own part we believe that No. 2 is the far more probable cause. It is quite possible that the wad which fits over the head of the projectile and on to the rammer may convert the rammer in the act of withdrawal into a sort of sucker, whereby the projectile would be partially withdrawn, and if we are not misinformed this defect had been commented on by an artillery officer a short time before the accident. As regards the possible running forward of the shell after loading, it is only necessary to bear in mind that the gun has been washed out with water, and that the loading is effected at a depression of about 12 deg.; and it will readily be conceived that a little rolling of the vessel may cause the shell (which fits easily and rests only on three studs) to shift forward.

Among the above suggested causes is, we have little doubt, to be found the explanation of this most unhappy accident; and, if this be so, it is evident that all special occasion for uneasiness or distrust of our heavy guns disappears. Strong and good as they are, they are not supposed to be capable of resisting influences of this sort. They are practically indestructible under ordinary service conditions; but it has never been claimed for them that they could not be destroyed, or that a shot left in the bore, or a shot striking the bore externally, might not prove fatal to them. And, as regards the avoidance of accidents of this sort, there can surely be no difficulty whatever in making arrangements which will effectually ensure that no heavy gun shall again be subjected to the abnormal strain involved in the presence of a 700 lb. projectile half way down the bore.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

The following reports from Mr. James Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of the *New York Herald*, who is passing through Tashkend on his way to Afghanistan, have been received by the London papers through the London office of the *New York Herald*:—

Tashkend, Jan. 2.—I arrived here on Monday, breakfasted with General Kaufmann, and was present on Tuesday at the farewell interview between him and the four emissaries of the Ameer. Kaufmann categorically declared that the Czar absolutely refused to intervene in the affairs of Afghanistan. They left immediately, and on Jan. 15 will rejoin the Ameer at Mazar-i-Sharif. I dined with Kaufmann the same day. The following is a summary of a conversation I had with him on the affairs of Afghanistan:—Question. "I desire to go to Cabour. Will you please facilitate?" Answer.—"It is useless; events have progressed during your journey. The Ameer has quitted Cabul, leaving his son to negotiate with the English." Question.—"Then the war is at an end?" Answer.—"No, for the Ameer may disavow his son's acts. Of all the Asiatics I have met he is the least untruthful". Question.—"Why should he disavow his son's acts?" Answer.—"To recommence the war, which is very heavy for the English. It is too cold in winter, the heat is insupportable in summer, and the results are absolutely nil up to the present time, for the English have only gained thirty miles of territory, and that owing to the money given to the mountaineers of the Afghan tribes, who would fall upon them at the first reverse." Question.—"Do you believe the English will experience reverses?" Answer.—"They have experienced several already, which have been concealed by their journals. I myself am ignorant of them, for news by way of England only reaches me fifteen days before direct information from Cabul through General Ragoonoff. For instance, the last letter from the Ameer that you see there says that in the last engagement the English were victorious on the second day only, after a complete defeat on the first day, a fact carefully concealed by the English journals." Question.—"How does it happen that the English, beaten on the first day, were victorious on the second?" Answer.—"By bad generalship: the Ameer had scattered his troops in order to have some everywhere, consequently he was in force nowhere. Thus in the last battles the English, having sixteen battalions had only to fight on one occasion four Afghan battalions, and on another five. If his troops had not been scattered, the Ameer having at his disposal ninety battalions, would have had to oppose reinforcements and an English check would have been a disaster. This was unfortunate for the Afghans. They are excellent soldiers, but wretchedly commanded." Question.—"It is rumoured in Europe that the Afghans are directed by Russian officers." Reply.—"I learnt that by Lord Loftus saying at the Chancellerie in St Petersburg that the *Journal de Caboul* had announced the arrival of my aide-de-camp. To that I replied that I had been long in relations with the Ameer through a native horseman whom the Cabul journal mistook for my aide-de-camp." Question.—"To return to the war. What is the actual situation?" Reply.—"The Ameer has left his son at Cabul and has retired north, 450 miles, as far as Mazar-i-Sharif, close to our frontier. The last letter received from him, dated the 9th, announced that he would quit Cabul in a couple of days. He arrived at Mazar-i-Sharif probably on the 31st, and has to write here immediately. I shall know his intentions about the 15th. I would advise you therefore, to delay your departure so as to learn with certainty the residence of the Ameer. You will loose nothing by the delay, for I can keep you informed of all the events occurring in Afghanistan through General Ragonoff, who was kept waiting while the Afghan Ambassador was taking his leisure at Tashkend. Ragonoff was literally a prisoner, and I have still to learn whether, notwithstanding the departure of the Ameer from Cabul, Ragonoff will be permitted to return. The Afghans are very susceptible and do not like to have witnesses to their disasters. It is possible again that they would receive you badly, perhaps imprison you. You could say then when you would be permitted to return? European influence is powerless there—now the more especially as I have just declared that Russia will not intervene. I own this duty was very painful to me." Question.—"The Embassy that came to solicit your aid is to leave to-day. I should like to follow it." Reply.—"I thought of it during the conference, but observing the manner with which my refusal was received, I renounced the idea, and declare to you that I should feel it my duty to prevent your departure, acting in the interest of your journal. Your mission would be a failure if you could not correspond with it." Question.—"To sum up, then, the Afghans are beaten; but the English, although victorious, will not advance?" Reply.—"No, in order to avoid disasters such as occurred to them in 1842." Question.—"And should the Afghans violate the treaty made by Yakoob Khan, where will be the solution?" Answer.—"None; for if the Ameer recommences a war which is difficult and almost impossible for the English, the latter can derive no more advantage from it than they have obtained at present, and that is—absolutely nothing."

Jan. 5.—Kaufmann has received from Cabul a letter from Ragoonoff announcing the following facts:—"Ragoonoff has left Kabul with the Amir and all his battalions for the Russian frontier. On leaving the Amir sent letters to all the English generals, saying that he had left powers with his son Yakoob Khan, who refused to negotiate, and that he was on his way to St. Petersburg to submit his differences with England to the Emperor. Kaufmann telegraphed to Gortschakoff for instructions in the event of the Amir's crossing the frontier, but up to to-day his reply has not arrived. Kaufmann has advised the return of the Amir. Ragoonoff also states that wherever the English have passed in Afghanistan, they have distributed money to the natives at the rate of six dollars to each male and female."

OUR INDIAN NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

A short time since Major-Gen. E. B. Hamley delivered a very interesting lecture on the above subject at the United Service Institution, a summary of which lecture we gave in our columns. Major-Gen. Hamley, in the following letter, now supplements what he said in his lecture.

In my lecture I expressed the opinion that the best frontier we could have would be on the side of the Punjab, our present line strengthened by works opposite the issues of the passes, and on the side of Khelat by an advance of our line to Candahar. Comments which have been made on this plan lead me to suppose that I might with advantage supplement what I then said, and I will, therefore, beg the favour of a little of your space for the purpose.

One courteous commentator, speaking of the occupation of Candahar, raises two points well worth considering—namely, whether we should not thereby alienate the surrounding population, and whether such a measure had not better be postponed till the occasion shall arise.

Now these are points on which we may presently be furnished, if we please, with the very best information. The generals now close to Candahar will soon be in a position to tell us what the feeling of the population towards us may be, which will mainly depend on the commercial relations established between it and the troops. If, as I venture to anticipate, the surrounding districts should be found sufficiently productive to supply the force needful for a permanent garrison with meat, vegetables, bread, and forage, we may conclude with something like certainty that the money spent in purchasing these would make such a difference in a community where coin is scarce and safe dealings almost unknown, that not only would our presence be tolerated, but our withdrawal lamented as a calamity.

The generals will also be able to tell us what degree of opposition the Afghans, aided by skilled officers, might be able to offer to the advance of a force from Quetta upon Candahar when the occasion might arise, supposing that we decided to postpone till then the occupation of that place. It is possible that by the creation of well-placed works they might neutralise the advantage which our comparative proximity to Candahar would seem to promise. But however this may be, there are other grounds on which I should prefer immediate to prospective occupation. It is, I think, highly expedient that sites should be carefully selected there for field works and cantonments, that the works should be constructed, that they should be armed with guns more powerful than those which would accompany a hostile army, and that measures should be taken to form depots for an offensive or defensive campaign. Now all those steps require more time for proper completion than would be available if our occupation of Candahar were the result of an emergency. Assuming that the conditions will be found favourable for occupation, I will advert for a moment to the strategical aspect of that measure. I have elsewhere pointed to the disruption that it would cause in the front of a hostile combination of forces, the influence it would give us on the policy of Persia, the check it would impose on any attempt to invade India through the passes, and the composure with which it would enable us to view the most menacing advance. Herat is sometimes called the key of India. I am not fond of arguing in metaphor; but if I were, I might reply that if Herat is the key, Candahar is the bolt. And what I should expect as the most valuable result of our position there would be that any possible enemies—even the most formidable—would also recognise the strength of that position and the futility of assailing it so completely as to abstain from giving us in future any cause of disquiet. I should therefore augur for the new frontier, on this side, that degree of finality which it is so desirable to obtain. Deeming ourselves, and being deemed, invulnerable, we should have no temptation to a further advance.

No less strong are the opinions I continue to hold as to the policy of pushing advanced posts into the northern passes. It has been frequently stated that such a step is needful in order that we may hold possession of the gateways into Afghanistan, which of course implies that in case of war we should seek to operate offensively through the passes. In the above-mentioned lecture I endeavoured to show that to attempt to combine an offensive movement on this side with another from Quetta through Candahar against a powerful enemy holding Afghanistan, would be a grave error. I might have gone further and said that it must always be an error to operate against Afghanistan through the passes when we can advance from Quetta. False strategy may be excused when practised against a weak and ignorant enemy; still it remains false strategy and needs exposure. And in describing the difficulties under which an offensive movement through the passes must be made, I omitted an important one. No one has questioned that an enemy's column coming through the Khyber or other passes would be effectually stopped by works such as I proposed in the lecture. Now the western issue of the Khurd-Cabul Pass is less than twelve miles from Cabul. What, then, is to prevent a powerful enemy in Cabul from creating and occupying similar works before that issue of the pass against us? Further, I would observe of the occupation of posts in the passes, that it seems to be a rule in Indian warfare never to withdraw from a position in an enemy's territory. Thus by occupying points in the passes we should be placing troops in posts from which it would be difficult to advance, from which they ought not to advance if they could, and from which they would be debarred from withdrawing—a mode of disposing of them, one might think, much to be desired by the enemy. The advice which dictates it is obviously unreliable, and those who take the responsibility of giving such counsel must appeal elsewhere than to strategy for support. Strategy has nothing for them but condemnation.

It is said, however, that influence will be exercised on the hill tribes by pushing troops into the valleys. I must confess myself unable to comprehend how the military occupation of the ends of narrow valleys can control the inhabitants of the inaccessible hills between them, especially when those inhabitants live in a state of chronic want, are habituated to carry arms, and breathe an atmosphere of blood, plunder, and internecine war. The "punishing" of such people by burning their villages and crops can only increase the number of those whose condition is altogether desperate. It needs a large and facile faith to expect that, in such circumstances occupation will insure pacification. What is much more apparent is the incessant troubles to which the occupying troops would be exposed. They must be strong in number, and a country which cannot maintain its inhabitants can scarcely be relied on for the supply of a strong force. Large trains must, therefore, be constantly moving up and down the passes, halting by night, and the only effectual way to secure long trains in long defiles is to send troops along the bordering heights, which is, in this case, impossible. We may expect, therefore, constant molestation, and a large increase in the number of expeditions sent to make reprisals on the agg

officers could be trebled. If this step be not taken I am convinced that the first time a great strain is put upon the Indian army it will break down. Other nations in time of peace keep up the cadres of their regiments—that is, a large staff of officers with a small number of men—well knowing that, in case of need, men will be forthcoming; we, on the contrary, keep up a large body of men, with an altogether inadequate number of officers, consequently if we on an emergency increase the numerical strength of our regiments, the paucity of officers becomes even more ridiculous than before. In the present campaign we have lost under forty privates, but five officers have already fallen, one officer to eight privates, a fact in itself proving how necessary it is for our officers to expose themselves to induce the men to follow, and hence the necessity for a strong establishment. The conviction among Indian officers is general that the necessity for a complete change in the system of officering the Indian army is of urgent importance, and that unless this change be effected in time we shall find that army fall altogether short of our expectation when the critical moment arrives. Attempts have been made in vain to move the Government authorities from the even tenour of their way, and nothing save the force of public opinion will set them in motion. The question is one which it needs no military or special knowledge to appreciate; any one with an ordinary share of common sense can perceive that if it be necessary to have thirty-two officers to a regiment composed of good fighting men who need but little leading, it is the height of absurdity to have eight officers to a regiment composed of comparatively inferior men who require a great deal of leading. I trust, Sir, that you will allow this question to be ventilated, and that it will be taken up by men of greater political weight than your obedient servant,

AN ANGLO-INDIAN OFFICER.

January 4.

II

To the Editor of the Standard.

SIR,—The able letter of "An Anglo-Indian Officer," which appeared in your esteemed journal of the 6th instant, sets forth in its true light the present rotten and ill-advised way in which the native armies of India are supplied with "white officers." The *Bombay Gazette* deserves the thanks of all interested in the Indian Army, and especially of those who have the honour to belong to it, for bringing this matter to light, for had it not been for the "Afghan war" and the lamented deaths of some of our native infantry "white officers" the matter of "reorganization" would, I fear, have been "shelved," allowed to lie dormant, or "put off" to some more "convenient" day. As an officer who has served the best years of his life with a N. I. Regiment I can bear testimony to the present bad system, which I cannot term otherwise than a disgrace, and I agree cordially with your Correspondent that a thorough change is most indispensably necessary and important. Lord Napier of Magdala is, and always has been, the true friend of the soldier—British or native—and no one more regrets than Indian officers in general that he should still persist in his opinion that "eight" British officers are sufficient for a native regiment.

No system can be complete until there is at least one "white officer" to each company. No one knows better than the Sepoy himself how rotten is the present system, and when he feels that he is uncared for by his "white officer" he gets into a state of apathy and indifference, particularly when he finds his white officer in the same mood. I fear it is almost hopeless to expect the case to be brought before Parliament, but if the present Secretary of State wishes to gain golden opinions he will not let these important matters escape his notice.

January 7. NATIVE INFANTRY.

P. S.—I trust your columns will be open for the agitation of this very serious subject. N. I.

THE ROBBERY OF GOLD FROM THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMER AVOCA.

AT Bow Street, on Jan. 6, Robert Bowmann Elliston, forty, late master of the Avoca steamship, of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, was examined before Mr. Vaughan, charged on a warrant issued under the Colonial Act of 6 and 7 Vic., Cap. 34, with being concerned in the theft of five bags of gold, containing in all 5,000*l.*, during the passage of the ship from Sydney to Melbourne or Galle, in the month of Aug. 1878. Mr. George Lewis conducted the prosecution for the Government of Victoria; Mr. Poland watched the case on behalf of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. Mr. Besley appeared for the defendant. The defendant was originally apprehended at Ipswich by Gibbs, the detective officer, owing to a telegram received at the Home Office that a warrant had been issued in the colony for the arrest of the defendant and that the depositions taken abroad were on their way to London. The defendant, asserting his innocence, offered no resistance to the officer; and substantial bail having been tendered for his release and accepted by the Court, he had been remanded from week to week, each time surrendering to his bail. Mr. Besley took legal objection to the jurisdiction of the Court, and Mr. G. Lewis undertook to advise a consultation with the law officers of the Crown upon the point raised. Mr. Lewis now reminded the Court that the defendant had the charge of the bullion-room of the ship Avoca, in which a sum of 30,000*l.* had been deposited. During the passage of the ship to Melbourne the gold was tampered with and a sum of 5,000*l.* abstracted. The remainder of the money was transferred to the China at Melbourne, to be conveyed to India, and, owing to suspicions excited, a Norwegian carpenter named Martin Wiberg was pursued to Gipps Land and charged with the robbery. Upon the statement made by this man, alleging complicity with the defendant, a warrant was issued for the arrest of the latter; but in this document the offence was alleged to have been committed on the "high seas," and for this he could be tried in London. At his suggestion, the question had been laid before the law officers of the Crown, who considered that, as the crime was not alleged in the warrant to have been committed at Melbourne (as it might well have been if the robbery actually took place and the booty was conveyed to that port), the defendant could only have been sent for trial to the Central Criminal Court—a course which would have been obviously inconvenient, as it would have involved the attendance of witnesses from the colony, and other difficulties would have arisen in carrying out the prosecution. It was to be regretted that an oversight like this should have occurred in a matter of such great importance, but it left him no alternative but to withdraw from the prosecution as he, of course, had no desire to proceed upon an amended warrant which had since been issued; and, further, he felt it his duty to state that from another telegram just received it appeared that the alleged accomplice of Mr. Elliston, upon whose statement chiefly the warrant was issued, had escaped from custody, and therefore probably would not be here to give evidence in the matter. Mr. Besley felt it was only his duty to his client, Mr. Elliston, to say that he had been for some years in the service of the Peninsular and Oriental Company without a blemish on his character, and that he had come to England to recruit his health, on leave of absence granted by his employers. On arriving in this country he went to his native town of Ipswich, where he was well-known and respected, and where at the time of his arrest he was a candidate for the office of chief constable. It was but fair to state that the only evidence against Mr. Elliston was the statement of an admitted thief, who had been formerly in his employment in another vessel, and who having been dismissed by Mr. Elliston was naturally smarting under the imputation made upon him, and had probably trumped up the story of the master's complicity in a spirit of revenge. Mr. Vaughan said he had read the depositions, and no doubt the evidence against Elliston rested almost exclusively on the statement of Wiberg, although it was shown that the keys of the depository where the bullion was stored were in the prisoner's keeping. Under the circumstances, he had only to order the discharge of the prisoner. Mr. Lewis said it was right to add that the prosecution did not rest exclusively on the statement of Wiberg, who had a good character from Elliston when he left.

NOTICE.

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NOTICE.

PATRONS.

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THE ADMIRALTY, &c. &c.

We beg to inform the Public that we have
13 descriptions of Sherry Wine to select from.
10 assorted qualities of Claret, in Quarts and Pints.
8 assorted qualities of Champagne, in Quarts and Pints,
15 assorted qualities of German Wines, in Quarts and Pints,
4 assorted qualities of Port, in Quarts and Pints.
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3 assorted qualities of Whisky.
11 assorted qualities of Cordials.
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Our terms are liberal and our prices consistent with quality. Price Lists on application.

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For Bass and Guinness, we have PATENTS that insure perfect condition of these beverages in bottles, and our prices are as low as those of competing Houses who have not the Patents referred to.

HOW to PREVENT THREE GREAT SCOURGES of LIFE—CONSUMPTION, BLOOD POISONS, & EPIDEMICS? By pleasant, simple, and natural means. In an able paper published in the pages of the "British Medical Journal," Dr. W. R. Ross states that liver derangement almost invariably precedes Consumption. By using the FRUIT SALT the blood is kept pure (by natural means), and the deposit of poisonous matter in the lungs prevented.

LORD BEACONSFIELD justly stated the other day that the health of the people is really the foundation upon which all their happiness and power as a State depend. For the most practical mode of preventing disease and premature death use

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

As an invigorating beverage (prepared from sound ripe fruit), it is the best preventive and cure for biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, impure blood, pimples on the face, giddiness, fevers, feverishness, mental depression, want of appetite, sourness of the stomach, constipation, vomiting, thirst, &c., and to remove the effects of errors of eating and drinking.

PREVENTABLE DISEASES—APPALLING FACT!—Every year a great battle is fought in our midst (almost without a murmur), in which twenty thousand are slain and a hundred thousand wounded from scarlet fever alone. True, but horrible. Can this fearful slaughter and sick-list not be prevented? Yes! Who's to blame? Read a large illustrated sheet given with each bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT. The information is invaluable.

PREVENTABLE DEATH—Why should fever, that vile slayer of millions of the human race, not be as much and more hunted up, and its career stopped, as the solitary wretch who causes his fellow a violent death? The murderer, as he is called, is quickly made example of by the law. Fevers are almost universally acknowledged to be preventable diseases; how is it that they are allowed to level their thousands every year and millions to suffer almost without protest? The most ordinary observer must be struck with the huge blunder. Who's to blame? For the means of preventing premature death from disease, use

ENO'S FRUIT SALT (one of Nature's own products) keeps the blood pure, and it is thus of itself one of the most valuable means of keeping the blood free from fevers and blood poisons, liver complaints, &c., and other diseases. As a means of preserving and restoring health, it is unequalled; and it is, moreover, a pleasant, refreshing, and invigorating beverage, after a patient and careful observance of its effects when used, I have no hesitation in stating that, if its great value in keeping the body healthy were universally known, not a household in the land, possessing a single portmanteau or travelling trunk or portmanteau but would contain it.—J. C. ENO.

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